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CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES

A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

SECOND SERIES: PART ONE

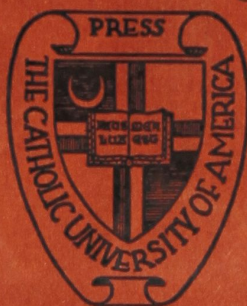
MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA

by

Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld

The Catholic University of America Library

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WASHINGTON 17, D.C.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS

1959





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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Since September, 1954 the undersigned has been preparing for the RECORDS of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia a bibliographical survey and union list of Catholic serials in the U. S. This project originated because both historians as well as librarians realized the need of a comprehensive reference work to cover the more than 1,200 Catholic titles which had appeared throughout the nineteenth century; Gregory's UNION LIST OF SERIALS and AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS include fewer than 50% of the titles now known and do not provide anything beyond the briefest bibliographical descriptions. For the librarian the articles in the RECORDS have offered a guide for the preservation of materials at hand, the location of titles in other institutions, and a stimulus to provide micro-reproductions of source materials in American history. So far these articles have appeared in the RECORDS; volume, page and date references are given for each state:

Alabama 67:120-4. June-Dec. 1956
Arizona 67:124-5. June-Dec. 1956
Arkansas 66:171-2. Sept. 1955
Colorado 66:230-8. Dec. 1955
Connecticut 67:31-50. Mar. 1956
Delaware 68:106-9. Sept-Dec. 1957
Florida 67:126-7. June-Dec. 1956
Idaho 66:175. Sept. 1955
Maine 69:98-110. Sept.-Dec. 1958
Montana 67:128-9. June-Dec. 1956
Nebraska 65: 164-7. Sept. 1954; Additions 66:156. Sept. 1955
Nevada 66:173. Sept. 1955
New Hampshire 66:157-171. Sept. 1955
New Jersey 68:3-28. Mar.-June, 1957
North Carolina 69:111-115. Sept.-Dec. 1958
Rhode Island 65:167-75. Sept. 1954; Additions 66:156. Sept. 1955
Tennessee. In press.
Utah 67:129-31. June-Dec. 1956
Vermont 66:222-30. Dec. 1955
Virginia 68:109-117. Sept.-Dec. 1957
West Virginia 68:117-20. Sept.-Dec. 1957
Wyoming 67:131-2. June-Dec. 1956

N.B. Copies of these numbers are available from the Secretary, American Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce St., Philadelphia, 6, Pa., at 75¢ per number.

A separate closed series dealing with Polish titles has also been printed in POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES 12:84-100 (July-Dec. 1955); 13:19-35 (Jan.-June, 1956); 13:89-101 (July-Dec. 1956). These are available from the Polish American Historical Association, St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Mich., at \$1.00 per copy.

At the present time we have completed more manuscript than can be accommodated in the near future within the RECORDS. Therefore, the Catholic University of America Press is originating a Second Series which will cover those states with an extensive history, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and a few others while the RECORDS will continue to carry the articles on those states with briefer histories, e.g., Maine and Tennessee. Thus, in future, there will be two series with cross-references.

A new feature of the Second Series will be alphabetical and chronological charts for each state to enable the researcher to determine quickly what publications were in existence at any given period. There will also be an index of names for each state. Other features which are continued from the First Series are the notes on frequency, type and degree of Catholicity. To open this Second Series we are repeating the General Bibliography, revised from its original appearance in the Sept. 1954 issue of the RECORDS. A special bibliography will continue to precede the description of entries for each state.

Finally, it should be noted that the compiler regards these articles as preliminary rather than definitive. Therefore, we request users to furnish us with corrections on either the descriptive matter or the library holdings. We are also anxious to join any cooperative movement toward the preservation of these source materials for American church history.

Eugene P. Willging
Catholic University of America Library
May, 1959

P.S. The Minnesota material, which follows, has been corrected through the end of 1958.

MINNESOTA: SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barry Colman Barry, O.S.B. "The Benedictine Pioneers in Minnesota Territory." American Benedictine Review 4 (1955/6) 357-88.
- Castle Henry A. Castle. History of St. Paul and vicinity. Chicago, New York: Lewis Pub. Co., 1912.
- Cath.Ency. "Minnesota".
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- Diocese:St.Cl. A century of living with Christ: Diocese St. Cloud, Minn., 1852-1952. St. Cloud, 1952.
- Hoffmann,A. Alexius Hoffmann, O.S.B. "The Church in Minnesota Territory." Benedictine Forum, Feb. 26, 1919.
- Hoffmann,M.M. Mathias Martin Hoffmann, Comp. Centennial history of the archdiocese of Dubuque. Dubuque,Ia.:Columbia College Press, 1937.
- - - The Church founders of the Northwest. Milwaukee:Bruce, 1937.
- Mitchell William Bell Mitchell. History of Stearns County,Minn. Chicago, H.C.Cooper, 1915. 2v. (Mentions St.Cloud.)
- Reardon:A.D. James Michael Reardon. "The Beginning of the Catholic Total Abstinence Movement in Minnesota." Acta et Dicta I, 1 (June,1907).
- Shannon James P. Shannon. The Catholic Church in the diocese of St. Paul. St. Paul: North Central Publishing Co.,1952.
- James P.Shannon. Catholic colonization on the western frontier. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957.
- Williams:1871 John Fletcher Williams. History of the newspaper press of St. Paul, Minnesota. St. Paul, 1871.(Booklet at DLC)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1. Sister Grace McDonald,O.S.B., archivist at St. Benedict's Convent, St. Joseph, Minn., who not only answered our letters and searched intensively in her own collection but also located data in other libraries.
2. Father Benjamin, O.S.B. and Brother Augustin, O.S.B., who assisted greatly during a two weeks sojourn.
3. Msgr. Thomas J. Shanahan of the St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul.
4. Sister Antonine O'Brien of the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, as the daughter and the niece of two editors of The Irish Standard

supplied much interesting and original information.

5. One of the Franciscan Sisters of Belle Prairie (Little Falls) gave a very complete response relative to their Annals.

6. The Demeules Brothers, sons of Zephirin Demeules, founder of L'Echo de l'Ouest supplied many details.

In the summer of 1957 Mrs. Hatzfeld spent some weeks in Minnesota, working in the libraries of St. John's University as well as in the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul. Unfortunately the old newspaper and periodical files of the St. Paul Public Library were not available, having been removed presumably to a storage location. Some further Minnesota material was consulted at the library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society at Madison.

In addition to the sources cited in the special bibliography we used other tools but with minor results, e.g., Acta et Dicta of the Catholic Historical Society is a good historical source but did not touch our problem. The same may be said of St. John's University by Rev. Alexius Hoffmann and the Basilica of St. Mary of Minneapolis, by Rev. J. M. Reardon, or "The Wanderer's Diamond Jubilee" in Social Justice 35 (Ja. 1943). A great deal of correspondence was undertaken with chancery offices, relatives of founders and others but often without results.

Some items, at first supposed to belong to our topic had to be discarded, e.g., The North-Western Democrat of St. Anthony, later Minneapolis (Jl 13 1853- Jl 12 1856), owned by MnHi. Besides being a paper devoted to temperance, it was also friendly to Catholics, including their news at a time when there was no Catholic paper; our examination led to the decision that it was not a "Catholic" paper according to our criteria. Tidings, St. Cecilia's Parish Monthly in St. Paul, which was mentioned in Corrigan, was published after 1900. Nor was the Canadian-American of Chicago and Minneapolis Catholic.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

French Catholic missionaries first came to the Indians of Minnesota which belonged to Spain (1493ff.), to New France (1671ff), to the Louisiana Territory of the U. S. (1803ff.); it was made a Territory in 1849. Ecclesiastically it was a part of the provinces of Rouen, Quebec, New Orleans, Baltimore, St. Louis, Dubuque and, in some

parts, even of Detroit and Milwaukee. In 1822 Fort Anthony (Snelling) was built and in 1823 was reached by steamboat. Bishop Loras of Dubuque said the first Mass there in 1839. In 1840 Father Lucien Galtier built St. Peter's chapel there and in 1841 he built another, St. Paul's, where St. Paul is today. The town grew rapidly and became a center of Catholic life. In 1849 the first newspaper appeared, followed quickly by two others; in 1854 there existed several dailies. In 1856 the first German paper began but a German daily came only in 1878. St. Paul was made a diocese in 1850 and had its first bishop in 1851, Joseph Cretin, when the town had 840 inhabitants and the whole diocese 1,000 Catholics, mostly French-Canadians but also some French from New Orleans. Germans came soon with Irish, Poles and Bohemians following; the Norwegians and Swedes were Protestant and settled more around Minneapolis. The Catholics built churches, erected parishes, and procured priests speaking the various foreign languages. Catholic societies were founded early. In 1856 the first St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in St. Paul; in 1867 L'Union française of St. Paul was established. A Bohemian Workman Society (see Katolický Dělník), a German and an Irish Benevolent Society tried to help the newcomers. The Catholic Total Abstinence Movement began in Minnesota under Bishop Cretin in 1852 and was later revived but we found no periodical organs besides the Index of Mendota, around 1896, of which Proceedings exist in MnHi. In 1856 the first Benedictine monks of St. John's Abbey (now Collegeville) arrived; in 1857 Benedictine nuns founded their St. Benedict's Convent at nearby St. Joseph. In 1858 Minnesota became a state. In 1859 Thomas L. Grace became bishop and a strong advocate of the Catholic press. Rev. John Ireland and Rev. John Crosby Devereux on returning from the Civil War made a proposal to start a Catholic paper (cf. Northwestern Chronicle, 1866) of which the bishop agreed. Father Ireland became the bishop's coadjutor in 1875, followed as bishop in 1884 and became archbishop in 1888; he died in 1918. Only in the twentieth century was he able to found an official Catholic newspaper, The Catholic Bulletin.

When St. Paul was raised to an archdiocese in 1888, the Vicariate Apostolic, established in 1875, for Northern Minnesota was divided into four suffragan sees of Duluth, Winona, St. Cloud and Fargo, which now belongs to North Dakota. Duluth, at first a trading post, became a town in 1857; it had few Catholics in 1866 and even in 1870 there were some two dozen families attended by missionary priests.

Then the railroad was built, connecting Duluth with St. Paul. When the first bishop of Duluth, James McGolrick arrived in 1889, he found twenty priests for 19,000 Catholics, including 3,000 Indians; these increased to 23,000 by 1893. In 1890 the first Catholic newspaper, the Lake Superior Catholic, was founded.

St. Cloud, in Stearns County where the first Catholic Irishman had settled in 1853, received more and more Germans, mainly as a result of advertisements for settlers in the Wahrheitsfreund of Cincinnati, partly written by Rev. F. X. Pierz,¹ a missionary there. He suggested that monks from St. Vincent's Abbey in Pennsylvania should settle in Minnesota. They arrived in 1856 at what is today Collegeville, near St. Cloud. This town had, in 1856, 200 Catholics who had their first German secular paper in Jan. 1857: the Minnesota Advertiser. Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch, O.S.B., was the pioneer bishop in that region as Vicar General of North Minnesota (1875-1888). The first bishop of the diocese of St. Cloud was Bishop Otto Zardetti, active from 1889 until 1894; cf. his official paper, The Diocese of St. Cloud (1891-94). Martin Marty, O.S.B., followed him as bishop (1895-96) when the diocese already had twenty priests and thirty monks. James Trobec was the next bishop from 1897.

Winona is in the territory where the Rev. Lucien Galtier said the first Mass in 1839. At this period Msgr. Ravoux refers to Winona as "a prairie without inhabitants". The first parishes were founded by Bishop Cretin from 1856 onward. Winona had a resident pastor in 1858. The country developed rapidly with the building of the railroad. In 1886 the first Catholic paper was published, the Polish weekly Wiarus. When Bishop Joseph B. Cotter arrived in his new diocese in 1889, there were already forty-five priests and forty-five churches in operation; when he died in 1909 he left eighty-five priests and seventy-two churches. Later, in 1922, Winona became the home of two Catholic papers, originally from Milwaukee, Wis.: the Columbia and the Seebote. Both were published by non-Catholic firms, at first the Westlicher Herald Pub. Co., which had a chain of other papers, and then the National Weeklies, Inc., which published five out of eight papers in Winona.

<i>Chronological table</i>	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Northwestern Chronicle: St. Paul, 1866-1900; Milwaukee, (1900-1935)					
Der Wanderer; The Wanderer: St. Paul, 1867-					+
The Irish Times: St. Paul, 1872					
The Western Times: St. Paul, 1872-74					
Annals of Our Lady of Angels: Belle Prairie, 1874-77;... Tenafly, N.J., (1878-)					+
L'Etoile du Nord: St. Paul, 1874-76					
Der Nordstern: St. Cloud, 1874-1931					
Le Franco-Canadien: St. Paul, 1876					
Le National: St. Paul, 1876					
Le Canadien; Courrier Canadien: St. Paul, 1877-1903; Chicago, (1904)					
Le Progrès: St. Paul, 1877					
Echo: Iona, 1881, 1884, 1886, 1888					
The Celtic World: Minneapolis, 1881-82					
Der Kreuzbote: St. Cloud, 1882-84					
L'Echo de l'Ouest: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, 1883-1929					
Le Citoyen Américain: Minneapolis, 1884.					
Le Progrès: Minneapolis, 1884					
Northwest Standard; Irish Standard: Minneapolis, St. Paul, 1885-86					
Wiarus; Katolic; Wiarus: Winona, 1886-93					
The Progress: White Earth, 1887-89					
St. John's University Record; The Record: Collegeville, 1888-					+
Kościuszko: Winona, 1889-91					
Lake Superior Catholic: Duluth, 1890					
Courrier du Duluth: Duluth, 1890					

Chronological table

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Northwestern Witness: Duluth; West and East Superior, Wisc., 1890-95					
The Diocese of St. Cloud: St. Cloud, 1891-94					
Katolický Dělník: New Prague, 1891-1956 Omaha, Neb., (1957-)					
Obzor: St. Paul, 1891-93					
Amerikański Slovenec: Tower, 1891-1900; Joliet, Chicago, Cleveland, (1900-					
National Hibernian: St. Paul, 1892-95					
La Voix du Lac [and] L'Oeil: Duluth, Minneapolis, 1892-93					
The Monthly Bulletin of Current Literature: St. Paul, 1892-93					
L'Oeil [and] La Voix du Lac: Minneapolis, St. Paul, 1892-95					
Index: Mendota, 1896					
Pokrok: St. Paul, 1897-99					
Der Wanderer Kalender: St. Paul, 1899					
Vereinsbote: St. Paul, 1899-1904					
FROM OUTSIDE THE STATE AT LATER DATES					
Slońce: from New York, 1896, to St. Paul, 1899-1900, to Buffalo(-1904)					
Excelsior: from Milwaukee to St. Paul, 1928-46					
Ohio Waisenfreund: from Pomeroy to St. Paul, 1947-53					

Conclusion: The chronological chart gives, first of all, the impression of a very equal and steady development from 1866 to 1899; almost each year one or more new periodicals appear. St. Paul had the first publication and, in general, leads. The first attempts were usually unsuccessful. In Minnesota it is the first English and the first German weekly newspaper, the Northwestern Chronicle and Der Wanderer which reached respectively the ages of 69 and 90 years; the latter was even continued by an English Wanderer as a current newspaper. Thus, Minnesota is somewhat an exception of the general rule. There are other items still current: the first magazine (Annals ...) but it had moved soon to other places; the first and only school-paper (St. John's) which is still going in 1958; the first Bohemian social paper (Kat. Del.) has survived but moved in 1957 to Nebraska; of the same age (57 years) is the Slovenian newspaper (Am.Sl.) which left Minnesota in 1901 and is current in Cleveland. Der Nordstern also reached the age of 57; L'Echo de l'Ouest attained 46 and Le Canadien, 27.

"First" Publications in Minnesota:

First English Catholic weekly newspaper	1866: <u>Northwestern Chronicle</u>
First German Catholic weekly newspaper	1867: <u>Der Wanderer</u>
First Irish Catholic weekly newspaper	1872: <u>Irish Times</u>
First Catholic magazine	1874: <u>Annals</u> ...
First French(Franco-Am.)Catholic weekly	1874: <u>L'Etoile du Nord</u>

Minnesota Holdings:

Minnesota libraries are rather rich in holdings: MnHi has 11 titles and supposedly more; in the summer of 1957 a number had been moved and could not be located. MnCS had 6 items; MnStJoS, 3; St. Francis Convent, Little Falls (Belle Prairie) has a file of its own publication, the Annals; MnScT has 37 years of Nordstern; MnSS: Nordstern and Northwestern Chronicle.

A L P H A B E T I C A L T A B L E

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
1	Slov.	Amerikanski Slovenec	Tower; Joliet; Chicago; Cleveland	w-d w	n	lc	S 3 189T-1900 -1958-
2	E	Annals of Our Lady of the Angels	Belle Prairie; Brainerd; Tenafly, N. J.	mo	mag	lb	Ja 1874-1877 -1958-
3	F	Le Canadien	St. Paul; Chicago	w	n	lc-3	Ag 15 1877-Je 19 1903-4
4	E	The Celtic World	Minneapolis & NW	w	n	lc	D 3 1881-D 9 1882
5	F	Le Citoyen Americain	Minneapolis	w	n	3	1884; some mo-1884
6	F	Courrier du Duluth	Duluth	s-w	n	lc	Jl 9 1890-D 4 1890
7	E	Diocese of St. Cloud	St. Cloud	mo	par-p	la	Je 1891-Ap 1894
8	E	Echo	Iona	mo-an	mag	lc	Ja 1881; 1884, 86, 88
9	F	L'Echo de l'Ouest	Minneapolis; St. Paul; Duluth	w	n	lc	My 2 1883-Ja 4 1929
10	F	L'Etoile du Nord	St. Paul	w	n	3	My 1874-N or D 1876
(-	G	Excelsior from Wanderer	Milwaukee St. Paul	w	n	lc	My 28 1928-0 3 1946
11	F	Le Franco-Canadien	St. Paul	mo-w	mag/n	3	c. Ag 15 1876-D 1876
12	E	Index	Mendota	?mo	temp-p	2	c. 1896-?
13	E	The Irish Times	St. Paul	w	n?	3	S 1872--?

Irish Standard. SEE Northwest Standard, Minneapolis

Katolik, SEE Wiara, Winona

14	Boh. Czech	Katolicky Delnik	New Prague to Omaha	mo	soc-p	2	1891-1956	-1958-
15	Pol	Kosciuszko	Winona	w	mag	1c	1889-1891	
16	G	Der Kreuzbote	St. Cloud	w	par-p	1a	O 5 1882-My 28 1884	
17	E	Lake Superior Catholic	Duluth	w	n	1c	1890-? Ag 1890	
18	E	Monthly Bulletin of Current Literature	St. Paul	mo	mag	1c	S 1892?-F 1893	
19	F	Le National	St. Paul	w	n	3	D 1876-? My 1877	
20	E-Ir	National Hibernian	St. Paul	mo	mag	3	1892-1895	
21	G	Der Nordstern	St. Cloud	w	n	3,1c	D 17 1874-Ag 28 1931	
22	E	Northwestern Chronicle dated also changed to	St. Paul Minneapolis Milwaukee	w	n	1a,1c	N 17 1866-1900	1900-35
23	E Ir	Northwest Standard to Irish Standard	Minneapolis & NW also St. Paul	w	n	1c	N 7 1885-Ap 10 1886	
24	E	Northwestern Witness	Duluth, W. & E. Superior, Wis.	w	n	1a	S 1890-S12 1895	
25	Boh	Obzor	St. Paul	w	n	1c	1891-1893	
26	F	L'Oeil, plus La Voix du Lac;L'Oeil	Minneapolis and St. Paul	w	n	3	D 17 1892-Mr 4 1893- both:Mr 15 1893-S 1893(1895?)	
(-	G	Ohio Waisenfrend from see Wanderer	Pomeroy, Ohio St. Paul	w	n	1c	My 10 1947-S1953)	
27	Boh	Pokrok	St. Paul	w	n	1c	?S 4 1897 -1899	
28	F	Le Progres	Minneapolis	w	n	1c	My 1884-0-1887	
29	F	Le Progres	St. Paul	w	n	3	1877--before Ag 15 1877	

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
30	E	The Progress Record, SEE St. John's Record, Collegeville	White Earth	w	n	3	0 8 1887-J1 13 1889
31	E	St. John's Univ. Record Collegeville		mo;w; s-w	sch	1c	Ja 1888- 1958 -
(-	Pol	Slonce from	St. Paul New York City	w	n	1c	1899-1900)
32	G	Vereinsbote	St. Paul	mo	soc-p	2	1899-1915?
33	F	La Voix du Lac merged with L'Oeil	Duluth to Minneapolis	w	n	3	Mr 9 1892-Mr 12 1893 Mr 15 1893-S 6 1893
34	G	Der Wanderer	St. Paul	w	n	1c	N 16 1867 - J1 5 1958
35	G	Der Wanderer Kalender	St. Paul	an	cal	1c	? 1899-?
36	E-Ir	The Western Times	St. Paul	w	n	1c	1872-74
37	Pol	Wiarus, changed to Kato- lik, & back to Wiarus	Winona	w	n	1c	summer 1886-93; 1893-5; 1895-1909 or 1934?

Conclusion follows on next page

Conclusions:

Number: There are 37 items which began in Minnesota; 3 which began elsewhere were issued in Minnesota for a time; 5 of the 37 which began in Minnesota moved away.

Language: 15 English (of which 5 were Irish in tone)
 11 French (Franco-American)
 5 German
 3 Bohemian (Czech)
 2 Polish
 1 Slovenian

Places: 15 St. Paul; 3 others for a brief period
 6 Minneapolis
 4 Duluth
 3 St. Cloud
 2 Winona
 1 each in Collegeville, Tower, White Earth, New
 Prague, Belle Prairie, Iona and Mendota

Frequency: no daily (Am.Slovenian became one after leaving Minn.)
 1 semi-weekly and one which was monthly and became semi-w.
 24 weeklies and one which had been a monthly
 10 monthlies of which 3 changed frequency
 1 annual; another changed from monthly to annual

Type: 24 newspapers
 6 magazines
 2 society papers; a third was first a weekly
 2 parish papers
 1 temperance paper
 1 school paper
 1 calendar

Degree of Catholicity: We have used three categories as a qualitative designation: 1: "Catholic by purpose"; (1a) official organ of a diocese or other corporate Catholic body; (1b) originated by an Order; (1c) conducted by a priest or Catholic layman. 2: "Catholic by attitude" basically but with other primary purpose. 3: "Catholic by national tradition", which is used chiefly for foreign publications whose national or patriotic aims were primary.

1a: 4; 1b: 1; 1c: 17, plus one which was first 3
 2: 3
 3: 12, plus one which was first 1c

M I N N E S O T A
B E L L E P R A I R I EAnnals of Our Lady of the Angels (Ja 1874-1958+)

Belle Prairie, Minn. (Ja. 1874-)
Brainerd and Little Falls also given as place
Augusta, Ga. (after D. 1878-Ja 1884)
Rome, Italy (F 1884-)
West Hoboken, N.J. (Union City) (1915-)
Tenafly, N.J. (1921-1958+)

This monthly devotional magazine was established on Ja 1 1874 in Belle Prairie and is still published in Tenafly, N.J. On Ja 17, 1874 the Baltimore Catholic Mirror carried a note of it. For its history we received much help from Sister Mary Assumpta of Minnesota and from the office in Tenafly from which also came some original copies and the Diamond Jubilee Number of 1950.

Mother Mary Ignatius of Jesus Hayes found in Belle Prairie a fitting place for mission work and was received graciously by Bishop Thomas Grace of St. Paul. A convent was established for the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi in the fall of 1872 and a school in Brainerd or Little Falls, Minn.² In Ja 1873 Mother Mary Ignatius, while on a trip to the Santa Barbara Mission in California, had the idea of founding a magazine, supported by the superior there. On D 18 1873 she had the permission of Bishop Grace and on Ja 1, 1874 the first issue of the Annals of Our Lady of the Angels appeared, sub-titled as "A Monthly Bulletin of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi". Published by members of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis of Assisi, it was edited by the Sisters and first printed by Russel of the Brainerd Tribune. Through the years the office changed to other convents of the same Order. Just before the first change, the publication must have been interrupted, probably in the years 1876-7. In D 1878 a second convent was founded in Augusta, Ga., and the magazine was published there somewhat after that date up to Ja 1884. The next issue, F 1884, came out in Rome, Italy, where the Motherhouse was established, and continued there until 1914 or 1915. Then in 1915 the Annals returned to America and this time to the Convent in West Hoboken, now called Union City, N.J., and finally settled in Tenafly, N.J., where it has been published since 1921.

The foundress carried an introduction in the opening number where the purpose was set at becoming a medium for communicating the development of the Order, both in its past and present history; it was oriented toward the general reader. Today it is called the official organ of

the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis of the Immaculate Conception. From the issues of 1888 and 1889 we checked and from Sister Mary Assumpta's correspondence we learned that the contents were largely devotional (saints, religious orders, encyclicals, etc.) with particular emphasis on things Franciscan. Fiction and poetry is kept at a minimum. Considerable emphasis is given to the Third Order of St. Francis, both Religious and Secular, and a large percentage of the contributors are Franciscans. On Je 8 1878 it was cited by the Ave Maria of Notre Dame as "a neat little monthly of 32 pages; well edited, exclusively the work of the Sisters (and now) in its third year. Contrary to its title it is not only devotiona; (but) a great portion is made up of interesting stories to the general reader, to counteract the trash often wanted."

As to its appearance, it remained throughout 6 x 9 inches in size, of 32-36 pages, usually with a one-page picture, and priced initially at \$2.00, then from Ja 1878 ff. at \$1.25, and later up to \$1.50. Volume 75 appeared in 1950; in 1952 circulation was cited as 20,000.

The Annals are "Catholic by purpose " (1b), published by an Order.

Our sources were: Middleton (1893, 1908); Lucey I, p.36; III, p.150; Am. Bened. Libraries; correspondence from the office, 253 Knickerbocker Rd., Tenafly, N.J., and the research of Sister Mary Assumpta, O.S.F., 322 Jefferson St., Alexandria, Minn., and the Diamond Jubilee number, Ag 1950.

Locations: ULS: ICL(10-11); NN 30 (34-36). St. Francis Convent, Little Falls, Minn.: 1874 (Ja-D), 1875 (Ja-Je), 1879 (My), 1885 (Ja, My), 1889 (S-D), 1890 (My-0), 1904 (S), 1909 (Jl, N, D). Tenafly office, complete, 1900+; DCU 13 (N, D 1888) 14 (Ja-D 1889), 75 (Ag. 1950); also 1890-7, when published in Rome. There are some copies also in MWA and PPCHi.

C O L L E G E V I L L E

St. John's University Record (Ja 1888+). The Record (1904-)
St. J's R (1906-); St. J's U.R. (1915-); St. J's R. (1920-);
The R. (1925-); St. J's R. (1929-); Record (1937+)

This monthly (occasionally weekly and semi-monthly) school paper was established in Ja 1888 and is still published (1958+) after having changed name as above indicated. It was begun by Father Chrysostom,

O.S.B., for the Alexian Association of St. John's University which was in the care of the Benedictine Fathers. This group of students, cited after 1900 just as "the students" sign themselves as editors and publishers. One of their teacher-advisors from 1925 ff. was Rev. Clarus Graves, O.S.B. The first number of 1888 gives the aim of establishing "a medium of intercommunication between the University and its former students, its parents and its friends, to discuss topics of general interest ... with news of the campus, ... book reviews (and) to stimulate writing among the students". They had a good "Exchange" column; in similar columns elsewhere they were criticized as having "a very varied line of sketches and literary notes (and) editorials". Some numbers were dedicated to special events and in those cases the issues had more pictures than usual. In 1893 the Abbey Student, Atchison, Kansas said of it "always to the front, spicy, the literary part just what one likes in a college journal." The Monthly Bull. of Curr. Lit. St. Paul, praises it as "a model of neatness in make-up and of interest in its contents." When the paper changed to a weekly with v.38 in 1925 it became more of a newspaper.

It was published during the school year only, ten times as a monthly during each year. From 1888-1924, it began with 12 pages, 3 cols. 11 x 14 inches; it grew to 30 pages and 7 x 10 format in 1893 ff.; it was reduced to 16 pages of 10 x 13 inches in 1897-98; it changed to 40 pages in a 6x9 format and even went up to 56 and 60 pages in that size in 1899, 1904, and from 1908 to 1924. During that period it sold at \$1.00; circulation was at a high with 765; the low was 500. It had few illustrations, chiefly portraits. When it was published weekly, on Thursday, from 1925 on, it changed to 8 pages with 5 columns of 9½ x 12½ inches, was priced at first at \$1.25, then raised to \$1.50 in 1934; there are no circulation figures. In 1950 it became semi-monthly at \$1.00; the circulation of 7,025 copies in 1950 remained at that level to v.70 in 1957.

The paper is "Catholic by purpose". (1c)

Sources were: Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Ayer (1888-1955+); Howell (1892-1908); Severance (1908); a letter from St. John's librarian and our own checking in their library where Father Benjamin and Brother Augustine helped greatly.

St. John's University Record was the first Catholic school paper in Minnesota and is the oldest, still in existence.

Locations: Not in ULS. MnCS:1+; MnStJoS 1+; InStMe 1-47

D U L U T H

Courrier de Duluth (Jl 9 - D 4 1890); followed by La Voix du Lac, Duluth.

This Franco-American Catholic semi-weekly newspaper was founded on Jl 9 1890 and ended on D 4 1890. Its founder and editor, taken from the masthead, was Jacques Bureau; no publisher printed until S 3 1890 when we find: "Courrier de Duluth." Tétrault names together with Bureau Dr. Jean-F. Landry without giving his function; he probably he was the publisher. We only know with certainty that he was the publisher of the paper following the Courrier, La Voix du Lac. Jacques Bureau, who had come from Canada to Duluth, advertised in his own paper as a lawyer. His office was the same as that of the paper, 732 W. Superior St. Politically "Republican", the paper had news from afar as well as local, a feuilleton with a continued Story, one with a Catholic setting, a "Chronique Religieuse", "Rome a parlé", etc. The prospectus said that patriotism is the main purpose but the editor will also watch the reports of religious institutions in the French language. In one note Mr. Bureau, under "Regrettable" said that there is a polemic going on between confrères, Le Canadien, St. Paul, and L'Echo de l'Ouest, Minneapolis. "We warn (that) Catholics and Canadian people (should) keep peace in our Union; both have done a great service to our nation." He used articles against public schools in a Catholic way. On D 4 1890 he announced that this was the last issue and promised too to begin a new paper.

The paper was published Wednesday and Saturday, with 4 pages of 6 columns, 15 x 22 inches; it sold for \$2.50. The paper said of itself, "We have an extensive circulation."

The paper was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources were: Middleton (1893); Belisle, pp.34, 118; Tétrault, p.32; MnHi: original copies examined.

Locations: AN: MnHi: Jl 16-D 4 1890) more specifically we saw: Jl 16, Ag 30, S 3, D 4 1890).

L'Echo de l'Ouest; also dated for Duluth, Minn. SEE: Minneapolis

Lake Superior Catholic (1890); continued by Northwestern Witness,
Duluth, (1890-95)

This Catholic weekly newspaper was established in 1890 and sold in the same year, in August (acc. to a notice in St. John's Univ. Record of Ag 1890), and continued under completely new management, beginning again with v.1 in S 1891; cf. Northwestern Witness. From Ayer we know that the Lake Superior Catholic's editor was J.B. Perkins, and its manager, A. L. Morris.

The paper was published Saturdays, with 8 pages, 30x44 inches, and priced at \$2.00.

It was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources were: Middleton (1893); Ayer (1890); St. John's Univ. Record (Ag 1890), p.101. It was not listed in the Duluth City Dir.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. No files in MnHi.

Northwestern Witness (S 1890-S 12 1895). See also its predecessor, Lake Superior Catholic (1890).

Duluth, Minn. and West and East Superior, Wis.

This Catholic weekly newspaper was established in S 1890, having purchased the Lake Superior Catholic in Ag 1890 (acc. to a notice in St. John's Univ. Record, Ag 1890) and ended S 12 1895, a copy of which we saw; although Batten still lists it in 1897 we are rather sure it did not exist beyond 1895. Four sources give 1895 as the last year, including the Duluth City Directory which carried the paper, "formerly The Lake Superior Catholic" from 1892/3 to 1895/6. The first editor was Dr. Thomas O'Hagan (1890-91) and the publisher, Jacob Laux; the latter was proprietor, publisher and editor from 1892-95. The paper's office in 1892 was at 23 Second Ave., West; in N 23 1894 it is listed at 603 First Ave., and in 1895/5 at E and Superior Sts. The paper's motto was the familiar "For God and Country"; in politics it was Republican. Sampling the contents we find as the opening article in v.3: "Leo XIII on Columbus", then official announcements of the Bishop of Duluth, "Rebellion against Dogma", the "Institution of the Sacred Heart", notes of Catholic societies, reviews of Catholic books, church schedules and literary notes but always about Catholic topics, together with some foreign and more local news. V.3, #34, had an addition of Minnesota Law Supplement of 8 pages; We do not know if this was a single and exceptional copy. In checking the last

number (1895,#52) we noted a lecture by Father Mathew about his temperance movement, scheduled to be held in Duluth. St. Paul's Monthly Bull. of Current Lit. v.1 (Ja 1893), p.137 said: "The Nw W is the Catholic paper of the diocese of Duluth. It is vigorous in tone and firm in defense of Catholic principles, and contains much to interest the ordinary Catholic reader...."

It began as a Sunday paper (1890/1) and was published Thursdays from 1892ff. This local paper had at first 8 pages, 15x22 inches and priced at \$2.00; in 1892 it changed to 6 pages of 6 columns; in the same year back to 8 pages of the same size, with a circulation of 2,500 copies; in 1893 it was enlarged to 18 x 22 and then 18x23½ inches, circulating 2,000 copies; in 1895 it had 4 pages of the same size and circulated 1,500 copies at the same \$2.00 price.

The paper seemed to be the official paper of the Diocese of Duluth according to the official announcements carried within it; that makes it "la" in the group "Catholic by purpose".

Sources: Middleton (1893); Ayer (1891-95); Batten (1892, 95,97); Hoffmann (1891-95); Duluth City Dir. (1890/1-1895/6); the originals we examined at MnHi.

The Northwestern Witness was the first official Catholic weekly in Minnesota.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. MnHi:v.2,no 47 (Ag 4 1892); v.3,no.12, no.34, no. 52 (S 7 1893); v.4, nos.1-55 (S 14 1893-S 27 1894); v.5, nos 2-52 (O 1894-S 12 1895).

L'Oeil; also dated for Duluth. SEE:Minneapolis

La Voix du Lac (The Voice of the Lake) (Mr 9 1892- Mr 12 1893)

Published together with L'Oeil, Minneapolis (Mr 15 1893- S 6 1893, or 1895?)

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, was established on Mr 9 (not 15 as Belisle says, p.117) 1892 and ended S 6 1893 or 1895. First, the Duluth City Directory lists it to that date. Second, from L'Oeil, according to Belisle (p.117), "it definitely closed its eyes in 1895," and both papers were then published together. The publication and editorial office was 527 Chamber de Commerce; in charge of both functions was Dr. Jean-F.

Landry who had studied medicine in Canada and practiced in Duluth since 1889 where he had taken part, in 1890, in the publication of the Courrier de Duluth. Cleophas Tremblay was business manager and agent until 0 12, 1892. Dr. Landry was supported as editor by a committee of collaborators. As early as N 1892 he sold the paper to Théo.-F.-X. Beaudet but continued to finish his initial volume, i.e., Mr 12 1893. Beaudet took over with v.2 on Mr 15 1893. He lived in Minneapolis and had founded there in N 1892 a paper called L'Oeil (q.v.). In the same office, 39 Ave. Central, he now published also La Voix du Lac. The two papers merged in a loose way so that they could be purchased separately: L'Oeil was also dated for St. Paul; La Voix du Lac also for Duluth (where it kept its old office) and West Superior. The combined title: L'Oeil et La Voix du Lac appeared only on the masthead of the papers. Part of the contents they had in common.

We were able to see both volumes of La Voix almost completely in MnHi. V.1, no.2 began with a Catholic article, an account of Franco-Canadian politics, Canadian interests, a story, a column with immigration news; it was rather poor in local news. Later a feuilleton was introduced. In December it introduced picture-symbols for the cities for which it was published. In v.2 (cf. facsimile of #1 in Belisle after p.434) those picture-symbols easily distinguish the two papers from one another. Beaudet says in the first number: "The aim is to combine the French journals of the Northwest (and) to bring out a daily for its cities. Without that we have to fight the competition, especially of the Canadian papers." While there are some Catholic topics there are hardly enough to call the paper truly "Catholic". Examples of Catholic items are "The Canadian Clergy in Rome"; "Beatification of Jeanne d'Arc"; "Msgr. Satolli and the Public Schools", etc. On the whole the paper is general and literary.

This weekly was published Wednesdays, had 4 pages with 6 columns; 15x21 in size and sold at \$1.50.

We classify the paper as "Catholicby national tradition" (3).

Sources were: Belisle, p.34, 117 and following 434; Tétrault, p.33; Duluth City Dir. (1892/3, 1893/4, 1894/5); originals at MnHi.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. MnHi: v.1, no2-52 (Mr 16 1892-Mr 12 1893).

I O N A

Echo (v.1, Ja-D 1881; 1884); v.2, 1886, 1888).

See also its predecessor The Centennial Echo ..., Batavia, N.Y. (1877-80).

This Catholic monthly (1881), then annual (1884, 86, 88) magazine was established in Ja 1881 and lasted until 1888. ULS and LC catalog cards record v.1, 2 (1881-87?). ULS gives with the holdings only v. 1 or 2, not the year. That does not suggest there were four different publications as we found by examining and comparing the originals of 1881, 84, 86, and 88. The result of searches in DLC, MnCS, WHi and DCU shows that only v.1 of Ja-D 1881 is a monthly periodical publication. Bibliographically there was still another difficulty: the title page had the imprint 1882; the headlines of the twelve issues, 1881; probably the title page was delivered to the subscribers for the purpose of binding at the end of the year 1881 and the date 1882 printed by mistake. The publication of 1884 is a complete reprint, including preface and headlines of the monthly issues, as an annual. Lucey has guessed that after checking the holdings of MWH. In 1882, a v.2 was published, partly with division according to the twelve months, but not as monthly issues, with a new preface and new contents. In 1888 a reprint was again made, of v.2 (1886), without a change.

The founder, editor and publisher was Rev. M. McDonnell. Earlier he had been pastor in Batavia, N.Y., where he already had published a monthly magazine: The Centennial Echo and New Era (q.v.) to procure means for a future home for destitute children from all parts of the states. Successfully he purchased 5,000 acres near Anoka, Murray Co., in Iona of the diocese of Winona. According to the 1880 Cath. Directory it was an industrial school for boys; finished shortly before Sept. 1880 it was called Sacred Heart Home. For its support Father McDonnell started this second magazine. The "reprints" may be explained by lack of time.

Volume 1 had as subtitle: "An Eclectic monthly journal, devoted to useful miscellaneous information." In the preface Father McDonnell explained its purpose that he is compiling interesting reading matter, that truth is better than fiction, and that part of the articles, sketches, poems, etc. will be reprinted from his first magazine. He won 10,000 readers, as he says in v.2 for volume one (and its reprint).

Volume 2 appeared in 1886, its reprint in 1888, with a new sub-title: "A repertory of the religious and useful miscellaneous information," with the same purpose, to support the Sacred Heart Home. Father McDonnell explains that the new volume was "anxiously called for," and that finally he was able to answer the requests.

The publication of 1881 was issued monthly, each issue with 32 pages, 6½ x 9 inches. The editor claimed to have 10,000 readers. Volume 2 (1886) made up as an annual of the same size, had 406 pages. The price of both publications plus the reprints (the monthly and the three annuals) is not known. They were not illustrated.

The magazine is "Catholic by purpose" (1c); Father McDonnell belonged to the diocesan clergy.

Sources were: catalog cards of DLC, MnCS, WHi; ULS; Am.Ben.Libr. Union List; and originals as shown below; Bro. Martin, p.173; Lucey VI, 59; letter from Father Benjamin, O.S.B.

Locations: ULS and ULS,S have 14 places listed only with volume number, not with years. We saw: MnCS: 1881, 1888; DCU: 1886; DLC: 1884; WHi: 1881; MWH: 1881, 1886; IaDuC:v.1,2; MoConA:v.1

M E N D O T A

Index (circa 1896)

This Catholic(monthly?) total abstinence paper existed around 1896. Sister Joan Bland (cf. General Bibliography) found it mentioned in Father Zurcher's articles in the Roycroft Quarterly, East Aurora, N.Y. (1896 ff.) who fanatically condemned making beer and liquor by religious orders. The Index treated the orders with more consideration. The editor was Rev. Martin Mahoney who, according to the Catholic Directory was pastor of St. Peter's Church in Mendota.

We could not find any data in MnHi's library, that of St. Paul, nor elsewhere.

The paper was devoted to a subject not necessarily Catholic but it is "Catholic by attitude" (2).

Source: Bland, p.188

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST

The Celtic World (D 3 1881 - D 9 1882)

This Irish Catholic weekly newspaper was established on D 3 1881 and continued until D 9 1882, with two half-year volumes; in the number we suppose to be the last there was no statement of intent to cease publication. The Northwestern Chronicle had announced its appearance and also foretold its short existence. Why can we not exist side by side since there are so many Irish in the Northwest? responded the Celtic paper. McCann, Wood and Co., 7 S. Second St. began The Celtic World, the McCann Bros. were the printers and the publisher as given in D 31 1881 was The Celtic World Publishing Co.; on the issue of Mr 25 1882 Thomas Wood was printed as editor; on My 20 1882 Wood and Early were given as publishers with Thomas Wood still as editor and Charles E. Early as manager. On the first number was given as the motto: "Conscience is the chamber of justice," and in the same issue the "Presentation" of principles: "We are exiled; we feel with our country ... Irish liberty is our cause (as is) deliverance from the English rule and the policy of the Land League ... our mission (is) to clear the way for action. The C. W. is a medium (for) it. It is proper that Catholic news should not be omitted. We will devote considerable space for it; our tone will be eminently Catholic; patriotism and Catholicism go hand in hand." In practice they realized these intentions. The contents looks completely Catholic: besides Irish news, it handled the school questions, affairs of societies, church and orphanage dedications, Catholicism abroad, and books from the Catholic view.

The paper was published Saturdays, with 4 pages of 15x22 inches, priced at \$2.00; there are no known circulation figures.

The paper was "Catholic by principle" (1c).

Sources: AN; Wittke, p.211 (who, however, is incorrect in comparing CW with the Celtic Mirror which was more literary in nature); Rear-
don: St. Paul, p.175; checking of the MnHi originals.

Locations: AN; MnHi: v1-2 (D 3 1881-D 9 1882).

Le Citoyen Américain (1884-?1884)

This was a Franco-American, Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French which was established in 1884 and lasted some months. Its founder and editor, Dr. J.-N. Cadieux, had founded another paper with the same title in Syracuse, N.Y., before or after 1884 which, too, did not last long. More than twenty years earlier he was one of two editors of L'Aigle Canadien, in Troy, N.Y. (1860). No further details known.

Probably the paper was "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Tétrault, p.27; Belisle, p.118.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

L'Echo de l'Ouest (Echo of the West) (Mr 2 1883-Je 4 1929)

Minneapolis and vicinity
also dated for St. Paul and Duluth

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper was founded by a group in April and the first issue published on My 2 1883; it lasted until Je 4 1929. We do not know but it seems possible that this was the appropriate time to found a Catholic French paper because in that year (1883) the St. Paul Le Canadien changed from being a Catholic to a political paper. The Twin Cities needed a new Catholic publication. We have not seen the first issues where "and vicinity" was added to "Minneapolis"; we are certain that from 1885 ff. the paper was also dated for St. Paul and Duluth. The founder was Zéphirin Demeules with a group of friends. Zéphirin Demeules came in 1885 at the age of 18 from Canada to the U.S., first to St. Paul and then to Minneapolis. He was a good business man, a French-Canadian patriot and a Catholic. He had experience in guiding a paper from the time (My 1874-N 1876) when he was manager of L'Etoile du Nord, St. Paul. Of the Echo he was owner and publisher. L.-A. Bachand-Vertefeuille (Belisle, p.124-5) said that he tried in vain to unite Le Canadien of St. Paul in 1883 with this new paper. As the older Le Canadien wanted to remain in St. Paul and L'Echo preferred Minneapolis. As a result both papers struggled, L'Echo having just 800-900 subscribers. From Ja 14 1885 to 1892 Demeules had an associate; the firm was called Demeules et Laramée; from 1892 to his death (1898) the firm was Z. Demeules. We found listed as editors: Jean Gosselin from Ja 14-N 11 1885; E. R. Dufresne, with A. Davignon as manager (to D 23 1885); the office was at 105 Central Ave from 1885 ff. The next editor was Achille F.

Carrier (N 18 1885-D 1886); then for a time no editor's name was given. Georges Lemay's time as editor may fit in here because he was back in Lowell, Mass., (Le National) and in New York (Le New York Canada) in 1888 ff. In Je 16, 1887 F.R. Leroux was editor but we do not know for how long. The office had changed to 52 Nicollet Ave. In Mr 1898 the name of Georges E. Fortin is printed; he was still editor in 1906 but we have no further knowledge of him. (The sequence of dates is incomplete, like the holdings of MnHi; the City Directory began to list newspapers only in 1888. Meanwhile Z. Demeules had died in 1898. His son, Augustin-H. Demeules, trained by his father, took over. The office changed often: 1890, 8 Second St.; 1894, 208 First St.; 1896, 1601 Russel Ave. His sister-in-law helped him. This Miss Marie E. Lenoir wrote the "page sociale". She took over when in 1927 (not 1928) A.-H. Demeules died. The question arose if a change to an English language edition would not be more profitable. She refused and preferred to suspend publication on Ja 4 1929.

From the beginning the tendency of the paper was "patriotique et religieux", in the interests of the French Canadians, especially those in the Northwest. It brought the news of French Canada and of the Northwest around Minneapolis, reported about insurance companies and parishes for the compatriots, announced the religious feasts, etc. In American politics the paper was Democratic in 1898 and in 1907, Independent. Its contents, e.g., in 1885, had, besides news, a feuilleton with a story in serial form, news of French Catholic societies, a pilgrimage to St. Anne, and a story of French missionaries. Later (1899) it looks less Catholic but still has "Conversions to Catholicism", a Catholic novel, etc. Benoit praised it as "a valuable weekly, surviving many storms;" of itself it claimed having a "larger circulation than any paper in the Northwest."

The paper often changed the day of its publication: Thursday in 1888, Wednesday in 1890, Thursday in 1896, Friday in 1899, 1906. It always had 4 pages, first with seven columns; it changed its size from 17½x23 inches in 1885 to 24x36 in 1888 and then kept 18x24 from 1889 for some years. It cost \$1.50 until 1899, then \$1.00. Its circulation amounted to 1,750 copies in 1886; 2,355 in 1888; 2,750 in 1889; less than 1,000 in 1899, but climbed to 5,000 in 1921-28 and had 4,500 in 1929.

We believe the paper was "Catholicby purpose" (1c). Z. Demeules was educated as a Catholic and died with the last sacraments administered by Pere Robert (both had escaped an Indian massacre); furthermore the Catholic Encyclopedia, "French Catholics in the U.S." referred to it as "thoroughly" Catholic and Hoffmann also listed it as such.

Sources: Belisle, p.120-2, 216, 434; Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, p.35; Tétrault, p.25; Benoit, p.137; Hoffmann (1892-1900); Ayer (1884-1929); Rowell (1885-99); CPD Meier (1923-28); Minneapolis City Dir (1888/9-1900); Cath.Ency. "French Catholics in U.S."; Reardon, St. Paul, p.174/5; letter of L.E.Demeules, son of Z. Demeules; originals in MnHi.

Locations: AN:IU:1914-28; IaHi: 0 31 1889-Ag 28 1890; MnHi Ja 14 1885-1929 J; MnM: 1898-1928

The Irish Standard, Minneapolis. SEE, The Northwest Standard, Minneapolis

Northwestern Chronicle; dated also for Minneapolis. SEE, St. Paul (-1900) and later Milwaukee, (1900-35)

The Northwest Standard (N 7 1885-); changed title: The Irish Standard (Ap 17 1886-Je 19 1920)
dated also for St. Paul

This Irish Catholic weekly newspaper, later weekly social paper, was established under the first title NwSt. in N 7 1885 and continued for 23 numbers of v.1 to Ap. 1886. (The catalog card for Irish Standard in MnHi has NwSt, Ap 28 1894 for its predecessor. If that is true, there is still another predecessor since the NwSt began with v.1, N. 7 1885. We have no further data on this point.) Under the new name of the IrSt it continued with no.24 but as volume 2 on Ap 17 1886 and was published continuously in half-yearly volumes until Je 19 1920. The NwSt purposed to cover the area of Minneapolis and the Northwest; the IrSt, Minneapolis; both added: "dated also for St. Paul, Minn." For the NwSt one does not know the founder; it may have been Edward O'Brien but his name appears only--as we saw--on the issue of Mr 27 as editor and proprietor; the publisher was given, too, only later as the Northwest Standard Publishing Co. Editor and publisher remained when the IrSt began. Edward O'Brien was joined by his brother John Dillon O'Brien, Jr., in 1886 as managing editor; after 1890 both are, as O'Brien Bros., the publishers until the younger brother's health failed, according to information partly taken from a

letter written by Sister Antonine of St. Catherine's College, St. Paul, who is the niece of Edward O'Brien and the daughter of John Dillon O'Brien. From 1900-1910 Rogers Veil had great influence among the Irishmen and tried to unite them and advance their interests. Veil was assistant editor and the Irish Standard Printing Co., the publisher. The brothers were obliged to sell their paper in 1915 to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Minnesota branch, which had used the paper earlier for their communications (e.g., in 1893; see a later statement); they now made it their official organ. It failed on Je 19, 1920.

The NwSt had explained its aims in a "Salutary" in no.1: "... for the Irish of the Northwest; to uphold their patriot's ... hands in the fight with the British tyranny; ... the interests of our Church will be guarded with a sacred care, especially ... of the Catholics of Minneapolis and the surrounding country." The contents comprised Irish history, politics, poems, Catholic news, labor news, local news and stories. Of itself it said it would be the "only Irish-American paper West of Chicago".

The NwSt was a Saturday paper of 4 pages, 7 columns, of 18x23 inches, which sold for \$2.00 and had reached a circulation of 2,000 copies in its five month existence.

The IrSt had the same objectives, underlining its Irish aspect through the title. In the Prospectus of its first issue, v.2, no.24, the editor said that the management had no misgiving as to success, that the Irishmen had proven their loyalty and that their differences in American politics did not divide them in the great cause, the Home Rule which the Standard would champion. "It shall be a model of neatness (and) choice of reading matter, Protestant and Catholic alike, but will always defend the doctrines of the Catholic Church whenever an issue is made; it wants to be the leading paper of the Northwest." In checking the contents of the four following volumes in MnHi we found besides Irish historical and political items also religious articles. Strongly advertised is the "Standard Catholic Book Store". The Monthly Bulletin of Current Literature, St. Paul, v.1 (Ja 1893, p.136), called it "one of our enterprising western papers, published more directly in the interests of the A.O.H. It is decidedly newsy and is evidently popular with a large portion of our Catholic popula-

lation."

The IrSt was published Saturdays, with 8 pages, except for a short time in 1887 with 12 pages; its size grew from 15½x22 to 18x24 in 1888ff.; its price advanced from \$1.50 to \$2.00 around 1900. We have some circulation figures: in 1888, 2,760; in 1896, 2,800; in 1899, 3,499, and in 1906, 3,100.

The NwSt and the IrSt were "Catholic by purpose" (1c), changing later to a society-paper (2).

Sources were: Original copies in MnHi; letter from Sr. Antonine, as cited above; Wittke, p.213; for IrSt only, Middleton (1893), Baumgartner, p.90; Hoffmann (1896-1913); Ayer (1888-98); Rowell (1889-99); Minneapolis City Directory (1888-1900).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. MnHi: of NwSt, v.1, no.1 (N 7 1885), no.18 (Mr 6 1886), no 21 (Mr 27 1886); of IrSt: set supposed almost complete but to be found were only: v.2, no.24ff (Ap 17-Je 1886), v. 3 (Jl-D 1886), v.4 (Ja-Je 1887). DCU: v.18, no.6 (D 13 1902).

L'Œil (The Eye) (D 17 1892-Mr 4 1893)

Merged with La Voix du Lac to La Voix du Lac et L'Œil (Mr 15 1893-S 6 1893, or 1895?)

Dated also for St. Paul

La Voix du Lac, Minneapolis, dated also for Duluth and Superior, Wis.

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, was founded on D 17 1892 and ended on S 6 1893, or possibly, as Belisle says (p.117) "it closed its eyes definitely in 1895." In Minnesota City Directory L'Œil is listed only for 1893 and 1894. The paper was dated also for St. Paul. The subtitle of L'Œil, "toujours vigilant" means "constantly watchful". The paper's founder, publisher and editor was Théo.-F.-X. Beaudet; the office was at 35 Ave. Central. Already in N 1892 he had issued a Prospectus number and explained in it the aim as "the advancement of our compatriots (and) to make good French Canadians loyal American citizens", not political for party purposes. No. 1 of v.1 carried a serial article about the Canadian Wars, treated the immigration problems, covered local news of the Twin Cities and other lake cities, and educational topics. In the next 11 numbers the matter was more varied, with better printing

and a larger format. With these 12 numbers Beaudet closed his first volume on Mr 4 1893.

In N 1892 he had bought a paper in Duluth, La Voix du Lac (q.v.) from Dr. Jean-F. Landry who meanwhile had finished his first volume of twelve months also. Now it was transferred to Minneapolis and from Mr 15 1893 onward it was published together with L'Oeil, merged in a loose way with part of the contents in common; each had its own title page and only on the masthead the combined title: L'Oeil et la Voix du Lac. L'Oeil remained dated also for St. Paul, and La Voix is now from Minneapolis, dated also for Duluth and West Superior, Wis. The Duluth office was kept at 527 Chamber de Commerce. Those different cities were symbolized with small, easily recognizable, pictures at the head of the paper. Beaudet said in v.2, no 1 that his aim was to unite the French papers in the Northwest to prepare the way for a daily paper for all the cities; he did not reach his aim.

About the appearance of L'Oeil we know that the Prospectus had 8 pages, 5 columns, 13x20 inches, priced at \$1.00, and was even illustrated. Following numbers were published Saturdays, also in 8 pages of 7 volumns, 18x24 inches. The same size continued for v.2 of both papers but publication day was Wednesday and number of pages for each was four. We found no circulation figures.

Both papers were "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Belisle, p.35; Tétrault, p.33; originals of L'Oeil in MnHi; (for La Voix du Lac see Duluth).

Locations: AN: MnHi: Prospectus, N 1892 and v.1, nos.1-2 (D 17 1892-Mr 4 1893); v.2, nos. 1-26 (Mr 15-S 6 1893).

Le Progrès (Mr 1884-0 1887)

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, was established in 1884 by a company of shareholders, Le Progrès Publishing Co., and edited by J.-B.-A. Paradis. (Cf. account with L'Etoile du Nord, St. Paul. He had ceased to edit Le Canadien of St. Paul in 1883. When in 0 1887 the office of Le Progrès burned down, the paper ceased to exist.

From Rowell we learned that it was published Thursdays, with 4

pages, 24x36 inches in size.

Sources: Belisle, p.32, 123; Tétrault, p.28; Rowell (1885,86,87)

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

La Voix du Lac, Minneapolis. SEE, Duluth

Der Wanderer, dated also for Minneapolis (1887-99). SEE, St. Paul

N E W P R A G U E

Katolický Dělník (Catholic Workman) (1891-1958-)

New Prague, Minn (1891-1956)

Omaha, Neb (1958-)

This Bohemian-Czech Catholic series of irregular reports, later a monthly society paper, partly in English and partly in the Czech language was established in 1891 and was still being published in 1958. It began as and still is the organ of the Fraternal Insurance Association, Katolický Dělník. The periodical reports of the Supreme Secretary developed into a monthly publication around 1906, at that time under Thomas Hovorka. As a regular monthly it began in 1909 and, enlarged in Jan 1913, it included news of interest to the members. Since 1933 or 1935, because of the burden of work for the Supreme Secretary an editor was appointed and at present there are two: Very Rev. Charles J. Dvorak of San Angelo, Texas for the Czech part, and Rev. Francis J. Oborny for the English; Ayer has as editor in 1940 Rev. F. O. Dodge but according to a letter from the Supreme Secretary Father Oborny is from Dodge, Nebr. and therefore the Ayer designation would seem incorrect. The change of place from New Prague, 205 E. Main St., to 4032 S. 15th St., Omaha may be explained because the main editor, Father Oborny, lives in Dodge, Nebr. The paper included matter not only for workmen but also for their families.

We have no details of its appearance. In 1952 its price was 50 cents; since then its circulation is 8,500 copies.

As the organ of a Catholic society it is "Catholic by attitude" (2).

Sources: CPD Wagner (1948); NCA (1953-57); CPD (1958); letter of 1952 from the Supreme Secretary, S.F.Wagner; Foreign: Czech Pub.

The Katolický Dělňík was the first Bohemian Catholic periodical publication in Minnesota.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

S T. C L O U D

The Diocese of St. Cloud: Official Record and Messenger (Ja.1881-Ap 1894)

This English-German official Catholic monthly diocesan paper, written by the bishop himself, was started in Ja 1891 and ended in Ap 1894 with v.4, no.1. Its founder and editor was Bishop Otto Zardetti, the first bishop of St. Cloud, since 1889. John Joseph Frederic Otto Zardetti was born in 1847 in Switzerland, educated there and in Austria, ordained in Trent, taught at the Seminary at St. Gall and, in 1881, at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. He became Vicar General of North Minnesota in 1886 and bishop of St. Cloud from which he was called to be Archbishop in Bucharest, Rumania. During his sojourn in Switzerland he was also librarian at St. Gall's famous monastery.

Publisher and manager of the monthly were Gans and Fahnlender. With the paper's subtitle the bishop indicated its aim and made its status more episcopal with the motto: "Our mouth is open to you; our heart is enlarged ...". The bishop began the first number: "Otto ..., first bishop of St. Cloud to his venerable brethren in the clergy ...; one year has elapsed (and he now feels it his duty) to know his sleep" and to be known by them. "We tried to meet the just desires of clergy and people ... but we lacked an official but private organ. ... We introduce this first number ... not as a newspaper; ... it is exclusively the official organ between the bishop and the clergy, an Amtsblatt ... (which will contain) documents, circulars, ordinances, a News Record and Pastoral Advice. For the priests of the diocese \$3.00. Others can subscribe only by special permission. The bishop himself writes the monthly letter in English though most of the priests are German. All publications for the people are in both languages." Bishop Zardetti also closed the last issue, still adding some priestly advice. The four volumes are valuable as a form of diary for diocesan history.

The paper had 4 pages of 9½x13½ inches; priced at \$3.00.

It was "Catholic by purpose" (1a), "official".

Sources: Acta et Dicta. II and IV (1908,1915), pp.281, 179;
letter of Sister Grace, St. Benedict in St. Joseph, Minn.; A Century of Living with Christ, Diocese St. Cloud, Minn., 1852-1952, pp.33, 35, 36; Am. Bened. Libraries; original copies at MnCS.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. MnCS:v.1-4, no.4 (Ja 1891-Apr 1894); MnStJoS: v.1-4; MnHi:vl-4.

Der Kreuzbote (0 5 1882-May 28 1884)
see also Der Nordstern (1874-1931)

This German Catholic weekly official church-paper began on 0 5 1882 and expired on May 28 1884. The publishing firm of (William L) Rosenberger and (John) Rentz, who were owners of the more secular Nordstern began to publish the Kreuzbote as "the official organ of the Catholic Church of Northern Minnesota," as we noted in Mitchell's History of Stearns County, Minn. At that time Rt. Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch, O.S.B., was Vicar Apostolic of North Minnesota. It cannot have existed with that title, we think, without his permission. When we went to St. Cloud we knew no more of it than that Ayer and Rowell had listed it in 1883 and 1884. The answer, "We never heard of it," was the only response from the chancery, librarians and archivists at Collegeville and St. Joseph, and some of the old pastors. Nor could any copy be found in MnHi. Checking original copies of the Nordstern we found the Kreuzbote announced on S 28 1882, p.8: "The the next number we will send all subscribers to our paper the first number of our Catholic church paper as a sample; we ask a kind reception." This was signed by Rosenberger and Rentz. On 0 5 1882: "With the present Nordstern our agents also take over the Kreuzbote. The price of both papers: \$2.75; Kreuzbote alone, \$1.00." The editor of the Nordstern, Julius H. Stackemann, who was also editor of the Kreuzbote, must have made a disrespectful remark about a monk of the Collegeville Abbey. In Der Wanderer of St. Paul, v.16, p.5915 (0 28 1882), we saw published a letter of Othmar Erren, O.S.B., against editor Stackemann; he thought one should call the Kreuzbote (Messenger of the Cross) better "Kreuzspinne" (Cross-spider) because of the poisonous tone toward Rev. Clement, O.S.B. The paper, he wrote, could not justifiably call itself "Catholic". The Nordstern of N 22 published

a letter of Abbot Alexius Edelbrock, O.S.B., written to Rosenberger and Rentz on N 13 1882 in which he expressed his resentment and withdrew his approbation from the Kreuzbote. The editors didn't believe themselves guilty and complained that the Abbot tries to banish the two papers from Catholic families. In The Northwestern Chronicle, St. Paul, C. F. MacDonald tried to clear the case, convinced that the disagreement was based on different political affiliations of the Abbot and the paper's staff.

This controversy proves that Der Kreuzbote really existed and that it began with a difficult situation which is perhaps the reason that it did not live longer and is so completely forgotten with no trace in any of the archives in and near St. Cloud. The editor, Stackemann, was soon (end of 1883) replaced by Gerhard May, a good Catholic and former student of St. John's University of Collegeville, but even he, it seems, could not save the "official Catholic paper." On My 28 1884 the Nordstern for the last time had combined and single prices of both papers and we think this is a sure indication of the end of the Kreuzbote.

Ayer and Rowell entered it for 1883 and 1884; the paper was published Wednesdays in 4 pages of 21x30, then 8 pages of 24x30 inches; in 1882 it was \$1.00; in 1883 and 1884, \$1.25; circulation ranged from 1,500 to 2,500 copies.

The paper was "Catholic by purpose" (1a); for the rating of "1a" as an official Catholic paper we would perhaps need to know more as to who made or claimed it as "official", the Vicar General or the publisher; otherwise it would be (1c).

Sources were: Ayer and Rowell (1883 and 1884); original copies of Der Nordstern; Mitchell, p.1158; Der Wanderer, St. Paul, v.16, p. 5915.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

Der Nordstern (D 17 1874-Ag 28 1931)

see also Der Kreuzbote (O 5 1882-My 28 1884)

This German Catholic weekly newspaper was established in D 17 1874 and continued to Ag 28 1931. It was started by Leo P. Brick and P. E.

Kaiser when there really was a need for a German paper. In D 1872 Brick and Kaiser printed two sample copies and sent them around in Stearns County with the successful result of 800 prospective subscribers. Finally, two years later, the first copy of volume one appeared; Brick was the editor, he and Kaiser the publishers. On v.2, no.26 we noted a change of management to (Jos.L.) Meyer and (Leo P. Brick). They began to add a "Beilage" (supplement), smaller in size, until Je 1876 (at least until that date copies were bound together with the paper). Perhaps it existed longer because the price was raised in S 1876 to \$2.50. In the middle of volume 3 (My 10 1877) Leo P. Brick and Co., was at the head of the paper but already by May 31 he was associated with his former companion as Brick and Kaiser. During v.7 (1880/1), on Mr 24 1881, Jos. L. Meyer found two partners to take over: William L. Rosenberger, who was owner of a bookstore, and John Rentz, the organist of the Catholic Church. These three introduced themselves in the issue of Mr 24 1881, p.4; Meyer soon left. Rosenberger and Rentz remained from Jl 28 1881-1886 (Ayer has misspelled Rentz as Remer). We do not know who acted as editor; Mitchell gave a list of editors without dates as R. Ruepling, Theodore Bruener, H. J. Hengstebeck, Nic. Bohnen.

In checking the originals, we did not find much "Catholic" matter in it, besides mention of the Catholic bookstore, or an article, written in a neutral way, on the death of Pope Pius IX. Politically the paper was Democratic. The Beiblatt of 1865/6 had sensational stories beyond mere local news but in St. Cloud the paper is known as a Catholic one. In 1881 it seems to offer more for its mainly Catholic readers. Catholic associations are mentioned; the honor of a priest is defended against an attack. Sub-titles tried to attract the "people": "Ein Blatt zur Belehrung und Unterhaltung" soon changed to "Organ des Volkes." From Je 29 1882 Julius H. Stackemann was the editor. In a weekly column "Unser Ticket" he promoted the cause of a Democratic congressional nominee. He also became the editor of the newly founded second paper by the firm of Rosenberger and Rentz: Der Kreuzbote (supra) which was announced in the Nordstern on S 28 1882 and appeared on O 5 1882, with the subtitle "Catholic Church-Paper." It began with a faux-pas as noted earlier. As a result the two St. Cloud papers lost subscribers and Der Kreuzbote suspended on My 28 1884.

Perhaps that incident brought a new editor to the Nordstern, Gerhard May, who began already during volume 10 (1883); he remained to the end of the paper. During the year 1887 J. P. Hammerel became owner of a one-third interest; Rentz left, and the firm was called Rosenberg and Hammerel. Both sold the paper on Dec 1 1892 to the Nordstern Publishing Co. To the board also belonged P.E. Kaiser. Two priests guaranteed the paper's Catholic tendencies.

During the year 1895 the Nordstern Publishing Co., acquired a North Dakota paper, Der Pionier, or, North Dakota Pionier of Jamestown, which was listed for that city by Ayer from 1893-95, as established in 1883, edited and published by A. Steinbach; it seems to have been a local German paper, not Catholic. The merger with Der Nordstern meant its end (C. A. Lounsberry, Early Hist. of North Dakota. Washington, D.C., 1919). From 1897 to its end Carl Thiele was the outside manager. Since we were unable because of time to check all copies to 1921 we do not know when the joint stock company was dissolved and when Rosenberger again returned to take over with May, as indicated in 1921, and if he remained to the end with May, as the latter did as editor. May, who was educated at St. John's University, Collegeville, made it a first class paper. The last copy was v.57, no.44 (Ag 28, 1931).

The Nordstern was a weekly paper, published Thursdays (1880), Wednesdays (1883), with 4 pages, 6 columns, 17x22 inches; initially sold at \$2.00, it changed in 1876 to 4-8 pages at \$2.50; the Beilage (1875/6) had 4 pages, 3 cols., 8x11 inches; in 1883 the size was 30x42 for only \$2.00; in 1899 it was reduced in size to 18x24; in 1906 the pages doubled to 16, then reduced in format to 15x22 but still at \$2.00; in 1921 the price for the 16 pages of 7 columns was raised to \$2.50 as it remained to the end. The circulation figures are: 1880:2,200; 1895:4,500; 1898:6,800; 1906:7,320; 1928:3,293; 1931:1,000.

It can be called "Catholic by national tradition" (most of the German subscribers were Catholic) (3), until the paper was managed by the Nordstern Publishing Co., when two priests were on the board (Dec 1 1892) when it became "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Timpe, p.30; Baumgartner, p.33, 96; Enzberger: Schem. (1893), p.331; Bonenkamp: Schem. (1882), p.271; Grothe, p.70; Keiter, p.125; Piusverein (1907), p.81; Rowell (1880-99);

Ayer (1893/4-1932); North (1879/80); Hoffmann (1891-1913; CPD Meier (1923, 28); Mitchell, p.1424; letter of Sr. Grace, archivist of St. Benedict in St. Josph, Minn., who also let us see the later years; the librarians of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., who have the first volumes; telephone conversation with the daughter of the last editor, Mr. May, in St. Cloud.

Locations: AN:IU: D 6 1917-S 26 1929; MnHi: F 17 1876-Ja 3 1878; N 21 1889--1931; MnScT:D 13 1894-1931. MnSS specific holdings not known. MnCS:v.1-9 (D 17 1874-1882/3); v.47,no. 50 (1921): v.57, no 44 (Ag 28 1931). MnStJoS v.3,no.4 (Ja 18 1877-1899).

S T. P A U L

Le Canadien (Ag 15 1877-Je 19 1903)

merged in Je 1903 with Le Courrier de l'Ouest, Chicago, to form Le Courrier-Canadien(q.v.)

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, started on Ag 15 1877, changed character and management in 1883, and even more often, and finally merging, it died on Je 19 1903. Its founder, publisher and partly also editor was Désiré-H. Michaud; its editor was J.-B.-A. Paradis until 1883. His biography is presented below with L'Etoile du Nord, St. Paul.

We could not see original copies of the first ten years. Belisle wrote that the paper was successful in contrast to all other French papers in the Northwest of that period. Its aim was to be "politique et religieux". Nevertheless, Michaud sold the paper in 1883. The new owner was a company using it for a political campaign; when this was over the paper was again sold, it seems on 0 15, 1883.

Among the stock company purchasing it was "A. Martin, a journalist of wide experience, who greatly improved it by giving more attention to Catholic matters" (Reardon, p.174). Bachand-Vertefeuille, its later owner, says he tried now to combine Le Canadien with L'Echo de L'Ouest of Minneapolis; the latter made the condition that Le Canadien should come to Minneapolis but Le Canadien, as the older and better situated, refused. The paper changed hands different times. In 1887 Le Canadien was also dated for Minneapolis, from 1889 onward for Chicago also; on S 1 1898 there were added Detroit, Mich., and

West Superior, Wis., with columns for these and other cities in Michigan and Minnesota. Since we saw original copies of the following years and could also check the St. Paul City Directory we can list the staff members. In 1886: E. R. Dufresne (to 1898) and L. N. Dion as managers (Dion to 0 20 1887); N. Ledoux was manager from 1887-1890; from Ag 30 1888-S 6 1894 T. Levasseur was proprietor, publisher and editor; S 13 1894 Paul A. Lavallée was manager; editors in 1895-96 were Georges E. (or C) Lambert and Octave Savard; then P. N. Gelley was publisher; in 1896 Beaudet and Bergeon are on the paper; Théo.-F.X. Beaudet (he founded L'Oeil in 1892 and published Voix du Lac with it in 1893), was owner. He was so discouraged that when Bachand-Vertefeuille visited him he sold the paper to him for about \$10.00. Now Louis J. Bachand-Vertefeuille was owner, editor and publisher. In 1900 he established for his Democratic friends La Voix du Peuple, Minneapolis (to 1903; not treated in our selection). He worked so hard that, at a mere thirty years of age, he believed his health ruined. Knowing that the Courrier de l'Ouest of Chicago was annually losing \$1,000 to \$1,200 he offered to print their paper; instead they offered him the directorship. They did not want to sell to him but wanted to print the three papers in Chicago which was finally done in July 1903: Le Canadien of St. Paul, La Voix du Peuple of Minneapolis (both owned by Bachand-Vertefeuille) and Le Courrier-Canadien (formed by the merger of Le Courrier de l'Ouest and Le Courrier de l'Illinois of Chicago,) in existence in 1903 and 1904, which became Le Courrier Franco-Américain on Ja 6 1905. In Le Courrier-Canadien something of the old Le Canadien lived with its name and same editor.

Michaud's paper (1877-82) was published Thursdays, had 4 pages of 22x30 inches, was priced at \$2.50 and \$3.00 (1880), with a circulation of 400 in 1878, 1,250 in 1880-2; we know nothing of 1883. In 1886 the price was only \$2.00; in 1889, with 4 pages and 8 columns, of 20x24 inches, the same price; in 1896, 7 columns, 15x22 inches, only \$1.00, and the same in 1899 with 18x24 inches; 1901 brought a reduction to 17x23 inches. The circulation in 1886 was at 5,600; in 1889, 6,500, but only 2,500 from 1891-6, and one thousand in 1901 (combined for two or three cities). The paper reached twenty-six volumes; in the middle of the latter the change to Chicago took

place where that volume was completed.

It is very difficult to classify the paper's Catholicity under such changing conditions. We would say: Under Michaud to 1882, "Catholic by purpose" (1c); in the political year 1883, not at all Catholic; a return to (1c) for a short time (1884/5), and then "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Belisle, pp. 24, 30, 47, 118, 120, 124-6, after 434; Tétrault, p. 22; Benoit, p. 137; St. Paul City Directory (1878-1900); Hoffmann: St. Paul (1892-5), Minneapolis (1901-5); Reardon: St. Paul, p. 174; Ayer (1880-98); Rowell (1878-99); Alden (1886, p. 619); and copies seen in MnHi and WHi: v. 10-18, 20-26 (1887-94, 1896-1903).

Locations: AN: IHi (1901-4); MnHi: (1881-8)-1903; WHi: Ag 16 1896-1903.

L'Echo de l'Ouest. Dates also for St. Paul. SEE, Minneapolis

L'Etoile du Nord (Northern Star) (My 1874-Nov D 1876)

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, was established in My 1874 and continued to N or D 1876. It was founded as a result of the Convention of the Union of French Societies (1873) at Biddeford, Me., by J.-B.-A. Paradis and Zephirin Demeules. Paradis came from Canada to Illinois in 1854, taught French and studied in New York City where he was somehow connected with Le Courrier des Etats Unis (not in our survey) which had been established in 1851. He was one of the founders and editor of Le Public Canadien, established in Ja 1867 in New York which expired when Paradis returned to the West after Oct. 1868. In Kankakee, Ill., he became editor of Grandpré's Courrier de l'Ouest until 1872, as it seems. He settled down in St. Paul and founded there a Franco-American paper, L'Etoile du Nord in My 1874. He left it after one year (1875) to become in that year the editor of Grandpré's paper again; we do not know for how long. In the summer of 1876 he was the editor of Le Franco-Canadien in St. Paul which lasted until D 1876. Our next record is for the summer of 1877 when he was with Le Progrès in St. Paul; he soon left to become editor of Le Canadien, St. Paul (Ag 15 1877-1883). Then he founded in Minneapolis another Le Progrès which

he edited from My 1884-0 1887. His name appeared again in Ja 6 1905 to 0 6 of that year when he was editor of the political section under the editor-in-chief Bachand-Vertefeuille, whose paper had meanwhile the title Le Courrier Franco-Américain, published in Chicago. Paradis was one of the French Canadian pioneers in journalism, an eloquent speaker, completely bi-lingual; Bachand-Vertefeuille (Le Canadien) said of him in 1903 that he was the oldest and best of the French journalists in the West. He died at 62; there is neither birth nor death date in Belisle.

Demeules was manager of L'Etoile; did he take over when Paradis left in 1875? A new ^{editor} is listed for 1876: A.A.Constantien. In 1883 Demeules became the founder of L'Echo de l'Ouest, Minneapolis. From Rowell we know that in politics the paper was independent; its contents covered politics, news and literature.

It was published on Thursdays, had 8 pages of 22x31 inches, priced at \$2.50 and circulated 1,640 copies in 1876.

It can be called only "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

L'Etoile du Nord was the first French (Franco-Am.) weekly newspaper in Minnesota.

Sources were: Belisle, p.29, 120; Tétrault, p.18; Rowell (1876); letter of Sr. Grace, St. Benedict's, St. Joseph, Minn.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

Excelsior. See also Milwaukee, Wis.; and, Der Wanderer, St. Paul

Joseph Matt, editor of Der Wanderer, St. Paul, took over this German Catholic weekly newspaper Excelsior, published in Milwaukee since 1883 (q.v.) and brought it over for St. Paul and Milwaukee, to cover the Northwest, under its old name, partly with the contents of Der Wanderer, as an edition of the latter, from My 28 1928 (v.46) until its end on 0 3 1946 (v.64). Its office was 128 E. 10th St.; the Wanderer Printing Co. was its printer. In 1936 it was in its 54th year; one issue was numbered 2,382, which we checked at MnHi. It had the subtitle: "Fuer den katholischen Familienkreis zur Unterhaltung und Belehrung," but we did not find the contents very "Catholic".

In 1932 it was published Thursdays, priced at \$3.00; circulation was 4,250 in 1936, 4,114 in 1938, and 3,520 in 1942.

It was "Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Our sources were: Ayer for St. Paul (1931-47); CPD Meier (1932) and the copy at MnHi, v.54, no.2, 382.

Locations: MnHi: v.54, no.2, 382 (D 24 1936); other copies could not be located at the time of searching in summer, 1957.

Le Franco-Canadien (?Ag 15 1876-N or D 1876)

This Franco-American Catholic monthly magazine or weekly newspaper started around Ag 15 1876 and ended, according to Belisle (as a monthly) after 5-6 issues, which would be N or D 1876. Rowell has it as a weekly, published Wednesdays. Since no original copies exist this question remains open. The publisher is given by Rowell as F. C. Carel (a French name), by Belisle as F. C. Carroll (the same anglicized?). The editor was J.-B.-A. Paradis (cf. sketch with L'Etoile du Nord, supra) who had founded earlier L'Etoile du Nord, St. Paul and had left it around 1875 while that paper still existed. Two papers surely could not exist together; did he create the second to kill the first? Now both died together.

Rowell described the paper, published Wednesdays, with 8 pages, 11x16 in size (this size could be right for a weekly as well as for a monthly), priced at \$2.50.

The paper was only "Catholic by national tradition" (3), if at all.

Sources: Belisle, p.29, 123; Tétrault, p.21; Rowell (1878); Ayer (1878)

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

The Irish Times (S 1872--?)

perhaps followed by The Western Times (1872-4)

This Irish Catholic(?) weekly newspaper was established in the middle of S 1872. Nothing else is known. Our source, Wittke, knew only that it was published in St. Paul without dating it. Then in the library of MnHi we saw a list of holdings where The Irish Times was noted with a single issue: D 13, 1872, v.1, no.12. Regrettably the original could not be located. It is not listed in Rowell for 1872-3 but in 1873 is listed The Western Times (q.v.) as having been established in St. Paul in 1872. Had The Irish Times changed its name? It is certain that The Western Times brought out Irish news; no further de-

tails known.

Nor are we sure of its Catholicity; we take it as "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

If really "Catholic" the Irish Times was the first Irish Catholic weekly newspaper in Minnesota.

Sources: Wittke, p.208; MnHi, list of holdings.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. MnHI is supposed to have: v.1,no.12 (D 13 1872) but it could not be found.

The Monthly Bulletin of Current Literature (S 1892-F 1893?)

This Catholic monthly magazine was established in S 1892 and expired during the year 1893; it was still in existence in February since that number was reviewed in Mr 1893 in the Sendbote, Cincinnati.

Middleton also had an entry The Weekly Bulletin ... but later (1908) corrected as having been wrong. The magazine's publisher and editor was Lorenzo J. Markoe, a bookdealer in St. Paul, 37 Gilfillan Block, as noted in the two copies held by DCU, no.4 1892 and no.5 1893. He advertised in this magazine that he needed more subscribers. He published some good reviews and received commendation: The Wanderer, St. Paul, "a noble work ... the Bulletin has to stay"; The True Witness, Montreal, "splendid publication; gives all the movements going on in the Catholic newspaper world"; The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind., "the editor's plan an excellent one; (it) will win him many readers; though intended for the Northwest, we hope all over the country it will promote a taste (for good literature) among young people." Markoe himself brought rich matter into the simple looking magazine. On the cover is God's Eye. He placed the magazine "under the patronage of St. Francis de Sales" and used the subtitle, "devoted especially to the interests of Catholic readers." He is and wants others to be "frank and outspoken in all kindness, but in all boldness in matters pertaining to the Church." Relative to the school-question he asks the Americans to make their choice "between a parental or a state-system, an American or an anti-American system." He was against the "Bennett-Law" and the Cahensy agitation. He promoted Summer or Winter Schools for adults, offered Catholic news, educational and religious matter, had a very rich "Current Literature" department,

an "Archbishop's Report," an editorial, "Literary Men and Women," and "Our Exchanges", a critical treatment. It is regrettable that it was not well supported and today is completely forgotten even in its home state.

Judging by the increasing number of pages, no.1:24; nos.4 and 5: 28; a later number: 36, it seemed to prosper. Its size was 7x10 inches. Its low price of 50 cents should surely have attracted more subscribers. We have no circulation figures.

The magazine was "Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Our sources were Middleton (1893,1908); Lucey III, p.150; St. Paul City Directory (1893); Dauchy (1893); Rowell (1893); DCU originals; Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.

Locations: Not in ULS. DCU:v.4(1892); v.5(1893). Not in MnHi, MnM, MnCS, MnStJoS, WHi.

Le National (D 1876-?My 1877)

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, was established in D 1876 and lasted until about My 1877, as Belisle and Tétrault say: "after L'Etoile du Nord disappeared" and "for 6 months". Apart from time similarity the two papers seem to have had nothing in common, surely not the editors. Le National's founders and editors (publisher not known) were Dr. Roy (no first name known) and Edmond-A.Paradis; the latter is not J.-B.-A. Paradis, editor of L'Etoile du Nord. Rowell and Ayer gave some details: published Saturdays, politically independent, 8 pages of 24x36, priced at \$2.50, and circulating 1,500 copies in 1877.

Sources: Belisle, p.30, 116; Tétrault, p.21; Rowell (1877-8); Ayer (1877).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN

The National Hibernian (1892-5)

This Irish Catholic monthly magazine began in 1892 and probably ended in 1895. We saw it listed in the St. Paul City Directory from 1892/3 to 1896 but Ayer cited it only once in 1893/4. Its editor, publisher and proprietor was James H. Burns with an office at 344-6 Cedar St. Its aim was to promote matters of "Irish interests". Probably it was the organ of a branch of the Irish society of Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH).

We know it had 12 pages of 11x14 inches; its price was \$1.00. Not being certain of its "Catholicity" we class it as "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: St. Paul City Dir. (1892/3-1896); Ayer (1893/4).

Locations: Not in ULS.

The Northwest Standard. SEE, Northwest Standard, Minneapolis

Northwestern Chronicle (N 17 1866-1935)

Also dated for Minneapolis (?1895-1900)

Milwaukee (1900-1935); also with offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis

This pioneer Catholic weekly newspaper started in St. Paul in N 17 1866, being dated also in the late nineties for Minneapolis; it was sold and transferred in 1900 to Milwaukee, where it continued to provide for the two Minnesota cities, and finally died in 1935. The St. Paul City Directory lists the names of the editors and publishers; we saw some original copies in MnCS and MnHi. From Reardon's book we have the account of its origin: "Bishop Grace ... got the first offer (to start a paper) by Fr. Ireland and John Crosby Devereux, both returning from the Civil War. ... Devereux first went on a tour for six months to study the situation and to get a subscription list at the rate of \$3.00 per year to be paid when the first issue would appear. He returned with 640 subscriptions (half of them were never paid). Bishop Grace suggested its name and gave a free office in the Catholic Block; the printing was done by the St. Paul Pioneer. Devereux was owner, editor, reporter, manager N 6 1866 it appeared." If the date is correct, it must have been a prospectus only because we saw two first copies, both dated N 17 1866. In that issue, with the subtitle: "A Family Weekly Newspaper", Mr. Devereux addressed the readers: "... the NwChr (has) secured the best editorial talent, scholarly persons of sound principles and patriotism; (it will have) news from Europe, literature from France and Germany. ... (It is) for the Great Northwest ... to defend their (the citizens') interests. Our paper will be a weekly chronicle of Catholic events (and of) the progress of Catholicism in Minnesota; (it will supply) knowledge to instruct our children (and it should be) in each Catholic home." Its contents, as we checked, began with a

tale, had long pastoral letters, the bishop's official communications, secular, religious, foreign and American news, some Irish items, poetry, a commercial section and some advertisements. It was not a religious newspaper but a Catholic spirit pervaded its contents. In politics it was Democratic. The City Directory gave as publisher until 1896 the Northwestern Chronicle Publishing Co. (In 1872 the Western Times was established in St. Paul; Middleton, 1893, says of it "formerly Northwestern Chronicle"; that is a mistake.) From 1876-80 Manley Tello was co-editor and co-proprietor; (in 1881 he was with The Catholic Universe Bulletin, Cleveland). According to Rowell and Alden the paper enjoyed the patronage of Bishops Grace, Ireland and Seidenbush. Bishop Ireland kept the paper under his supervision until 1900. In 1882 the paper was called "The official (Catholic) paper of the Northwest," enterprisingly and ably conducted (advertisement in Alden). In 1882/3 the directory lists John F. Carreve as editor; in 1885/6 Devereux as manager. In 1887/8 it has J. P. O'Connor as manager and in 1888/9, in addition, Samuel Byrne as editor. But Devereux was still owner in 1890 when he was obliged to sell his paper to Bishop Ireland for \$2,000, just enough to pay the debts. Reardon said there were only 750 subscribers at that time; all the newspaper directories have much higher figures, between three and five thousand. Under Bishop Ireland the management in 1891/2, according to the City Directory) was under Rev. John Conway as editor and John P. O'Connor as manager; in 1893/4 only by the latter; Reardon has added the names of John Shanley and Ambrose McNulty. In 1894/5 John Dillon O'Brien* was editor (who had been from 1866 ff. with the Irish Standard of Minneapolis), and in 1895/6 another layman, W. L. Banning, as manager. The office was now at 31 1/2 Wabash St. We saw copies of 1895/99 which were "also dated for Minneapolis (312 Loeb Arcade), with the St. Paul office in the Ryan Hotel. In 1896 there was a new manager, E. J. Dowling of 58 E. Third St.; in 1897 a new publisher, Melady Bros. of 49 E. Fourth St., with C. J. Williams as editor (Batten); so it was continued to 1900.

* In Shannon's book (p.44/5) we found that Dillon O'Brien was secretary of the Minn. Irish Emigration Society and also editor of the NwChr which he used as a kind of bulletin for the immigrants up to 1875. Then he left the NwChr, to join an Irish Nationalist paper, the Anti-Monopolist. He died in 1882; therefore he cannot have been the man with the NwChr in 1894/5. No other source has mentioned D.O.B. as editor of the NwChr.

The Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee (q.v.) was in the hands of Humphrey J. Desmond. He began to buy up Catholic papers, merging their subscription lists with his paper. One of the Milwaukee Citizen Co. chain was The Northwestern Chronicle, which was continued under its own name but the main contents was that of The Catholic Citizen. One page was added with local news for St. Paul with an office (in 1915) at 516 Globe Bldg., where Jos. A. Westhauser was manager; there was also an office in Minneapolis. In 1935, when The Catholic Citizen became The Catholic Herald-Citizen, the Northwestern Chronicle ceased publication.

As to the schedule we know it was published Saturdays until in 1887 when it became a Thursday paper; in 1890 it changed to Friday and from 1900 ff. back to Saturday. In 1866 it began with 8 pages of 5 columns, 13x19 inches, priced at \$3.00; it was enlarged in 1868, and again to 16x21 in 1873 with a lower price of \$2.50; in 1876 it grew to 30x40 and to 32x42 in 1881, becoming smaller, 15x22, in 1887 with the price lowered to \$2.00. Its size remained on the whole the same from 1890 to 1900; for a time in 1895 it had only 4 pages of 7 columns; again for a time in 1897 it printed 12 pages but the standard was 8 pages. Later (1922) the price was raised to \$2.50. The paper's circulation went from 3,234 (1876) up to 5,000 (1882), to 7,250 (1889), back to 4,150 (1893), up to 5,500 (1895), to 5,912 (1897), then to a low of 4,000 (1900), and in 1914 to a high of 10,000. In 1900 the paper had reached volume 34.

As to Catholicity we may take it as a semi-official diocesan paper from 1866-1899; it was official from 1890-1900 which, for our categories makes it "Catholic by purpose"(1a); later (1900-35) it was not "official"; therefore (1c).

The Northwestern Chronicle is the first Catholic English weekly newspaper in Minnesota.

Sources: Middleton (1893, 1908); Baumgartner, p.22; Lit. Handw. (1873, col.362; 1874, col.72); Mott: Mag. III, p.69; Lucey I, p.26; Williams (1871); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Ayer (1880-1922); Rowell (1868-1908); Remington (1892-1900); North (1879/80); Pettengill (1871, 1895); Alden (1875, 82, 82, 83; 85); Chesman (1899); Severance (1908); CPD Meier (1923, 32) NCA (1931). For letters see Special Bibliography.

Locations: ULS: WHi 1-6; MnHi: microfilm set and originals; of these we saw v.1,29-31 (1866,1895-99); MnCS:v.1,3. MnSS has copies, not identified.

Obzor (Horizon) 1891-93)

This Bohemian Catholic weekly newspaper was established in 1891 and ended in 1893, the last known number was v.3,no.16 (Ap 19 1893). (AN has a question after 1893; the St. Paul City Directory lists it for the last time in 1893/4). The paper, published by the Catholic Printing Co., was first edited by Rev. John Rynda; for what period we do not know. The City Directory gives only as managers in 1892/3 V. F. Safranek and John M. Pesek in 1893/4. Its office was at 431 W. 7th St. The one number kept in MnHi could not be found in 1957; therefore we can say nothing of its contents.

Ayer describes it as a Wednesday paper, "non-political", of 4 pages, 15x22 inches, priced at \$2.00 and circulating 2,800 copies in 1893/4. It was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Ayer (1893/4); St.Paul City Dir.(1892/3;1893/4); Hoffmann (1894,95).

Locations: AN: MnHi v.3,no.16 (Ap 19 1893), not found in 1957.

L'Oeil. Dated also for St. Paul. SEE, Minneapolis

Ohio Waisenfreund.

This was an edition of Der Wanderer, St. Paul, from My 10, 1947 to S 1953; it had been established in Pomeroy, Ohio in 1874, moved to Columbus and then to Worthington, Ohio where it died in 1955, after having being in St. Paul for some years. For the history, see Pomeroy,0.

Pokrok (Progress) (S 4? 1897-1899)

St. Paul,(1897-99)
Chicago (1897-?)

This Bohemian Catholic weekly newspaper was established on S 4 (?) 1897 and ended during the year 1899 (1898/9 in the St. Paul City

Directory and in 1900, the last entry in Ayer). Its publisher and editor was Frank J. Hora, with an office at 540 W. 7th St. We found in Chicago a paper with the same title (q.v.) in the same year 1897 and established on S 4 by the same F. J. Hora. We believe that this means the same paper was published for both cities, at least in the year 1897.

It was published Thursdays with 4 pages of 15x22 inches; price \$2.00.

Sources: Ayer (1899,1900); Remington (1900); St. Paul City Directory (1898/9).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. Not in MnHi, WHi.

Le Progrès (1877- ?Ag 15 1877)

This Franco-American Catholic weekly newspaper, written in French, was launched in 1877 by a company of shareholders founded for this purpose; it probably ended before Ag 15, 1877. The editorship was given to J. B. A. Paradis (see L'Etoile du Nord for his life); he also had worked with Le Franco-Canadien, of St. Paul (q.v.) He left in 1877 (Belisle says 1878) to become editor of Le Canadien, St. Paul, starting on Ag 15, 1877. Since we have no information that Paradis was replaced by a successor, his departure presumably meant the end of this paper.

No details of Le Progrès are known.

It probably was "Catholic by national tradition" (3).

Sources: Belisle, p.46/7; Tétrault, p.21.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

Słońce

This was a Polish Catholic weekly newspaper, which changed its location five times; the third place was St. Paul (1899-1900). The St. Paul City Directory listed it for these two years with Jerzy (George) Mirski as editor and publisher. Its office at first was 758 Wabash St., then 996 Ihlehort St. Its price was \$1.00. The paper ended in Buffalo in 1904. For its history, see New York City.

Its rating is "Catholic by purpose" (1c)

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

Vereinsbote (1899-1915-?)

This German Catholic weekly or monthly society paper was established in 1899 and seems to have ended after 1915; (The St. Paul City Directory listed it only twice: 1899/1900; 1900/01). But we saw it mentioned later, in 1907, 1908 and 1915, in lists of German publications and in Castle (Spec.Bibliog.). Its manager was George Gratt with an office at 301 Phoenix Bldg.(in 1900) and in 1915 J. Q. Junemann at 520 Globe Bldg. The editor and publisher are not known; one had suggested it might be the organ of the German Catholic Aid Society. This society we found in the City Directory, 1889 ff.,but without mention of an organ. There was no trace of it in the St. Paul libraries nor in history books.

We do not know if it was a weekly or monthly nor any other details. We would call it a society paper, "Catholic by purpose" (2) because it was listed by two Catholic sources: Keiter and the Piusverein. Sources were: Keiter (1908),p.125; Piusverein (1907),p.81; St. Paul City Directory (1899/1900; 1900/01); Castle, I,p.336:1915.

Locations: Not in ULS. Not in MnHi, MnK, MnStJoS.

Der Wanderer

St. Paul (1867-1957); dated also for Minneapolis (1887-99)

Der Wanderer (N 16 1867-J1 5 1957)

and Wanderer Kalender (? 1899-?)

and The Wanderer (Ja 8 1931++)

and Excelsior, an edition for St. Paul and Milwaukee
(My 28 1928-0 3 1946)

and Ohio Waisenfreund, edition for Worthington, Ohio
(1947-55)

see item: Wanderer Kalender

This German Catholic weekly newspaper was established on N 16 1867 and lasted until J1 5 1957 and is continued today by its English sister-paper. One year older (N 1866) is an English Catholic paper, The Northwestern Chronicle of St. Paul. In starting Der Wanderer, Rev. Clement Staub, O.S.B. (who came to America from Switzerland in 1857, became pastor of Assumption Church in St. Paul in 1863 and six years later Vicar General for the German Catholics in the St. Paul Diocese) played a great role. A group of German Catholics, under his leadership, launched the paper with the purpose of maintaining the German language and tradition. In the first year Father Staub even signed himself as editor in addition to Eugene L. Ehrhardt.

In N 1868 a new editor, Theodor Mullenmeister appeared as editor but only until D 1868; no editor was listed until in S 18 1869, in no. 97, the name of Francis Fassbind appeared. He had also come to the U. S. from Switzerland; he remained editor until N 1883. The first publisher was J. N. Schröder and Co. to Je 20, 1868. Then the Deutsche Katholische Druck Gesellschaft took over until 1881. The first office was on Minnesota St., between 3d and 4th; the second in 1880/1 ff. at 317 Wabash St. Business managers were H. H. Müller in 1876; Max D. Loskiel and Peter Pottgieser in 1881/2, and J. T. Kerker in 1882/3. In 1881 the publishing firm's name was Wanderer Druck Gesellschaft which became incorporated in 1888 as Wanderer Printing Co., which had three presidents: first, Rev. Clement Staub, then Nicholas Bures and, since 1914, Joseph Matt. In D 1883 Hugo Klapproth became the next editor; a very capable newspaperman, he was also owner to 1899. In 1885 he took in as business manager B. Wurst (until 1892) and had the office in the Union Block, 4th and Cedar St. As assistant editor in 1890/1 he had A. Sauer and in 1897 Joseph Matt. The latter became his successor in 1899, married his daughter and also became owner of the paper. Born in Germany, Joseph Matt came to America in 1895, studied in Buffalo, was briefly with the Buffalo Volksfreund under editor Keilmann, then went with the Pittsburgh Beobachter and came, in 1897, to St. Paul. There he became one of the best known and most successful, as well as scholarly, journalists of the German press in the U.S. Later his two sons Walter L. and Alphonse helped him.

Joseph Matt had used the opportunities to supply the Germans with the matter they needed and so in 1906 he added a supplement Farmer im Westen (8 pages, 11x16 inches). He was perspicacious enough to see the difficulty for the younger generation in learning to read German; therefore he began an English edition, The Wanderer, on Ja 8 1931 which from 1957 is now replacing the German paper entirely. He took over the German Catholic Excelsior, published since 1883 in Milwaukee (q.v.) and brought it out as an edition of D.W. for St. Paul and Milwaukee, partly with the contents of Der Wanderer, under its name from My 28, 1928 until its end on O 3 1946. In a similar way he took over the publishing of the Ohio Waisenfreund of Worthington, Ohio, and made it, too, an edition of D.W. The general articles were those of Der Wanderer; some space was left for local news

and special matter of the Waisenfreund; that happened between My 10 1947 and 1953. The Waisenfreund was again published in Worthington until its end on Je 15, 1955.

The motto of Der Wanderer was: Glaube, Hoffnung, Liebe (faith, hope and charity); the subtitle: "Ein Wochenblatt für sittliches Wirken and Wissen" (a weekly for moral action and knowledge) shows clearly the tendencies of the editors. In the Prospectus of vol. 1 is explained that the Catholic press, according to Pope Pius IX, has a great mission which few papers fulfill which will be the task of Der Wanderer (Herold des Glaubens, St. Louis). In addition to European, American and local news, the paper carried articles on religious, educational and literary topics, a section of "The Catholic Church" (news), a "Discussion Corner", a "Feuilleton" series, a series for the history of Minnesota, events of Catholic societies, "Humor", and advertisements, including a Catholic bookstore. In 1950/1 there were about 30 articles on "100 Jahre katholischen Lebens in Minnesota" which we regret not to have seen. Because of its high standard and firm representation of the Catholic faith the paper had readers in eighteen states of North America. Joseph Matt could write in the last number (Jl 5 1957) that Der Wanderer at least lived longer than most of the papers of its kind; that he had hoped to guide it to its hundredth birthday but that the income no longer covered the costs because the number of Germans who could read the language became smaller and smaller; that he had tried it with half-German, half-English, which had made the circulation figures mount from four to six thousand but also that did not help enough. He, one of the last German American editors, took leave in the conviction that he had fought sincerely and openly for the Catholic cause. Still, eighty years old, he planned to help his sons edit The Wanderer in the same spirit.

This Saturday family paper had 8 pages, 5 columns, later more, of 12x20 inches; it was priced at \$2.50 in 1867 with the picture of a "wanderer" at the top; it became larger: 16x23 in 1872, 26x42 in 1876, 32x46 in 1881, 35x48 in 1892, at the same price; it added pages in 1895: 12 pages in a smaller size: 18x24 and changed to \$3.00; again more pages to 16 in 1906 which continued to 1950. In 1875 it circulated 3,000 copies; in 1876, 3,744; in 1886, 6,500; in 1892, 11,500; in 1895, 11,540; in 1900, 10,000; in 1922, 9,000; in 1935, 4,280; in 1942, 6,160, and 8,220 in 1952. It had reached the age of ninety.

The paper was "Catholic by purpose" (lc), recommended in 1867 by Bishop Thomas Grace and also in 1870 by Bishop Heiss of La Crosse, Wis; later it had the approbation of the Archbishops of St. Paul.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Timpe, pp.32,82,96; Schematismus of Reiter, Bonenkamp, Enzlberger (1869, 1882, 1892); Steiger (1873), Wynhoven (1939); Keiter, p.125; Williams (1871); Piusverein (1907); Hoffmann (1886-1913); Tobias (1885, 1890); Ayer (1880-1957); Rowell (1870-1908); Dauchy (1890-1900); Remington (1892-1900); North (1879/80); Pettengill (1870, 95); Alden (1875, 1882, 83); Reardon, St. Paul, p.173/4; St. Paul City Directory; original copies in MnCS, MnHi.

Der Wanderer was the first German Catholic weekly newspaper in Minnesota and with the further continuation by The Wanderer the one with the longest life of all Catholic publications in that state.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. The office of the paper is supposed to have a set but did not respond to our inquiries. MnCS: complete except v.19-23 (1886-1890). MnHi: complete except 1878-83.

Wanderer Kalender (?-1899-?)

See Der Wanderer, St. Paul (1867-1957)

This German Catholic annual calendar we found mentioned in only two sources: one is Keiter, 1899, p.144. It belongs to the German Catholic weekly newspaper Der Wanderer but was also sold for 80 cents to non-subscribers. In that time it circulated nevertheless only 9,000 copies which was not more than the paper's circulation around that year. Our second source is the Rev. Georg Timpe who believes it was published annually.

The calendar was "Catholic by purpose" (lc).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. No copies known.

The Western Times (1872-74)

perhaps preceded by The Irish Times (S 1872-?)

This Irish Catholic weekly newspaper was established in 1872 and ended in 1874. It is possible that it followed The Irish Times, taking over the latter's Irish news as it announced itself to be offering. Rowell did not list it after 1874. We could not determine how the rumor originated that made it one of the papers bought in the nineties by H.E. Desmond for the Milwaukee Citizen Co. Middleton (1908)

errs in stating that it was established in 1874 and "formerly (was) the Northwestern Chronicle". The latter survived The Western Times.

The paper's editor was C. M. M'Carthy and its publisher M'Carthy Bros.; M'Carthy advertised his paper as "non-partisan, a genuine family paper, with a large and rapidly increasing circulation, an Irish and Catholic household journal with Catholic news from all parts of the world, the latest Irish and general American and European news." Steiger calls it a temperance paper. We saw it listed also with contemporary papers in the Catholic Citizen of Newark, Mr 6 1875, then said to be in its third year.

In 1873 this Saturday paper had 8 pages, 28x40 inches, priced at \$2.00; we could not verify its "large" circulation in numbers.

The paper is "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1908); Rowell (1873,74); Steiger (1873).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN

T O W E R

Amerikanski Slovenec (S 3 1891-Je 13 1924)

Amerikanski in Edinost (Unity) Je 20 1924-Ag 26 1925)

Amerikanski Slovenec (1925-1958+)

(1) Tower, Minn (S 3 1891-1899 or 1900)

(2) Joliet, Ill. (1900 or 1901-Ag 26, 1925)

(3) Chicago (1925-1947)

(4) Cleveland (1948-1958+)

This Slovenian Catholic weekly (s-w, daily, s-w, w) newspaper, combined with a society-paper, was established on S 3 1891 and is still alive (1958).

(1) In Tower, Minn., the paper was founded by Rev. Francis Šusteršič, a Slovenian born priest who came to Joliet, Ill., where he became the pastor of an outstanding Slovenian parish (St. Joseph) and the first organizer of other Slovenian parishes in Illinois and Indiana. He was also the founder of The Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union besides the newspaper Amerkanski Slovenec. He fell prey to tuberculosis, returned to his native country and died there in 1911. He was the founder of "the largest Slovenian Catholic Benevolent Society in the world" (Adv. in Ayer, 1908), called K.S.K.J which means Kranjsko Slovenska Katoliška Jednota for which the Am.

Sl. was also the official organ. The paper was published and edited by Joseph Buh until it was moved in 1899 or 1900 to Illinois.

(2) In Joliet Father Šusteršič took over the editorship himself from 1900 or 1901 to 1910 (he died in 1911). The Slovenec American Pub. Co., was the publisher. Politically it was independent. In 1908 Ayer calls it "the first Slovenian newspaper in America," though it seems to have become around 1905 more of a social paper because then its price was suddenly lowered from \$2.00 to \$1.00 and its circulation had jumped from 2,500 to 4,500 in three years. In 1908 Ayer lists it as the official organ of the K.S.K.J. We have no further data for the time after Father Šusteršič's death to Je 13, 1924. Then it was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly, with Joseph Klepec as editor, the publisher the same, and the office at 1006 N. Chicago St. At that time (1924) the paper had merged with the Catholic Slovenia paper Edinost (Unity) which had existed in Joliet since 1914; both titles were combined: Amerikanski Slovenec in Edinost; the first issue appeared on Je 20 1924, the last on Ag 26 1925; the Edinost Pub. Co. was the publisher; if Klepec remained as editor we do not know. The paper was characterized as non-partisan.

(3) In Chicago, after having left Joliet, the paper returned to its old name of Amerikanski Slovenec in 1925. It became a daily (except Su. and Mo.) newspaper and was owned and published by the Edinost Publishing Co., at least until 1932. We found only one editor's name, John Jerich, around 1930-1934. The office in 1932 was at 1849 W. 22nd St., in 1942 at 1843 W. Cermak Road. The paper was independent in political affiliation and still is the official organ of the Slovenian Catholic Union. In 1945 the Am. Sl. changed to a semi-weekly, remaining in Chicago until 1947.

(4) In Cleveland the Am. Sl. was published in Slovenian (Ayer has it "Yugoslavian") and English, as a weekly from 1948 to the present. Its office is at 6117 St. Clair Ave. Ivan Rasic is the managing editor and The Grand Carniolan Slovenian Catholic Fraternal Union the publisher; therefore it is again more like a fraternal social paper.

In appearance: (1) the weekly (Friday) Am. Sl. had 4 pages, 15x22 inches and priced at \$2.50 (1893) and \$2.00 (1895); its circulation was less than 1,000 in 1892-5, 1250 in 1897. (2) First a weekly, it

continued the same size and price; it was 8 pages in 1904 with a circulation of 2,500 (1904), 3,500 (1906) and 4,535 (1908). As Am. Sl. in Edinost it became a semi-weekly (Tu & Fr), priced at \$2.50. (3) As a daily (ex. Su & Mo) the Am. Sl. cost \$5.00, circulating in 1928, 7,850 and 8,170 in 1934. As a semi-weekly (Tu & Fr) in 1945 the price was lowered to \$4.50, circulating 6,300 copies. (4) The weekly society paper was published Wednesdays at 84¢ for members and \$2.00 for non-members, with a circulation of 18,000 copies in 1948 and 20,140 in 1953.

Since 1891 this Slovenian paper was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: for (1), AN; Ayer (1893/4-98); Rowell (1897-9); Dauchy (1897); Hoffmann (1893-9); for (2): Hoffmann (1900-13); Ayer (1904-24); Rowell (1908); Piusverein (1907). For (3): AN; Ill.N.Dir., p.549; CPD Meier (1928,32); CPD Wagner (1942-5); Ayer (1934-46); NCA (1943); Bibl.F.L.N. For 4): Ayer (1948+); CPD Wagner (1948); CPD (1950+).

The Amerikanski Slovenec was the first newspaper in the Slovenian language in the U. S.

Locations: For (1): AN:PPChi:1892,97-8. Nothing for (2). For(3): AN but without holdings). None for (4).

W H I T E E A R T H

The Progress (0 8 1887-Je 13 1889)

This weekly Catholic newspaper began on 0 8 1887 and (acc. to AN) disappeared on J1 13 1889. Middleton knew of it but had no dates; Hoffmann became aware of it when it had just ceased (1891-99). When we wanted to examine the only known copy in St. Paul MnHi could not locate it. Ayer and Rowell have it as "Independent" in politics, but did not include it in the Catholic section which Middleton and Hoffmann believed it to be. The Progress was edited and manager by Théo. H. Beaulieu and was published by Gus. H. Beaulieu.

This Saturday paper had 4 pages, 22x31 inches, sold for \$2.00 and in 1890 was listed with a circulation of 250 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Ayer and Rowell (1888-90); Hoffmann(1891-9)

We take the paper as "Catholic by tradition" (3)

Locations: AN: MnHi 0 29 1887 (could not be located in 1957).

W I N O N A

Katolik. SEE, Wiarus (Winona)

Kościuszko (1889-1891)

see also Wiarus (Katolik) Winona, (1886-1919?)

This Polish weekly (?) literary youth-journal or magazine, with the name of a hero, Washington's adjutant Kościuszko in the War of Independence, was issued together with the newspaper Wiarus from 1889-91. Its publisher and editor was the same as of the newspaper, Hieronim Derdowski. Zieliński says it was "a paper for Polish orphans in America." Kruska describes it as a "smaller paper devoted to belletristic matter, chiefly for the youth." We cannot decide but the latter seems better to fit the character of the editor (see note under Wiarus).

We did not find any directory with more details.

Since the Wiarus was "Catholic by purpose" (1c) we suppose the magazine to have had the same characteristic.

Sources: 01 78; 0s24; Kr V, 55; Zie 67.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN

Wiarus (The Veteran) (1886-)

Changed to Katolik (1893-)

back to Wiarus (1895-1919?)

see also Kościuszko, Winona (1889-91)

This was a Polish Catholic weekly (semi-weekly) newspaper which started in the "middle of the year" in 1886, changed its title to Katolik in 1893, reverted to Wiarus in 1895 (those dates given by Ayer and Rowell) and lasted at least until 1919 (see AN; Ayer lists it until 1920; or to 1924 [01,77] or 1926 [Osada says it existed for forty years] or even to 1934, because Zieliński lists it that long, which seems incorrect; no directory carries it after 1920).

The Wiarus was first organized by Rev. Byżewski on the basis of shareholders. Its first editor and publisher was Hieronim Derdowski

who had left the Pielgrzym Polski in Detroit because of some misunderstanding. Here, too, after the first issue he had a quarrel and was temporarily replaced by Mr. Paryski but was soon reinstated permanently. His wife, Mrs. J. Derdowski, assisted. A poet and a gifted writer he was liked by most of the readers for his stright-forwardness, but this personal style also brought him into fights (see Kropidło, Chicago, with its editor, Slisz). Wiarus was an interesting paper, one of the foremost Polish weeklies in the U.S.; he brought in a large amount of foreign news; in politics he was an independent Democrat. When Derdowski died in 1912 (Who's Who in Polish America), his wife took over as publisher and editor, assisted by several writers who had already been engaged by her husband: Paryski, Heilpern (a Jewish journalist), Rev. Król, and K.D. Domagalsi, all of whom except the first (acc. to Zie.) worked exclusively for this paper. Thanks to the efforts of Father Byżewski, who financed the paper, the Wiarus had great influence in its time. Ol.(60) calls the Wiarus quarrelsome but not anti-Catholic. Kościuszko (q.v.) was a youth magazine, which Derdowski published with the Wiarus from 1889-91, devoted to literary matters.

The Wiarus was published weekly, on Thursday, from 1886 to Nov. 20 1917; then it became a semi-weekly. It had 4 pages, 26x40 inches (1886-8), 8 pages, 30x40 (1889-ff.) and 15x22 to 1919. It sold for \$2.00 (1886-c.1908), then at \$1.50. Its circulation numbered 2,850 (1888-9); 2,500 (1893-5), less than 1,000 (1896-7), 2,500 (1898), 2,250 (1910) and 3,000 (1919).

The Wiarus, despite the editor's quarrels with other Catholic papers was "Catholic by purpose" (1c).

Sources: Middleton (1893) who has its title wrongly spelled (Wiarno) and no dates; AN; KrV, 11; Zie 65, 147, 240; Os 60, 77; Piusverein; Ayer (1887-1920); Rowell (1888-1908); Sr.M. Teresa "Polish Settlements in Minn., 1860-1900," Pol.Am.Studies V (1948), p.67; Who's Who in Pol. Am.; a letter from MnHi.

The Wiarus was the first Polish Catholic weekly newspaper in Minnesota. Locations: AN; MnHi: Ag 12-D 16 1919.

Special Bibliography

- Crawford Lewis F. Crawford. History of North Dakota. Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, 1931. 3v.
- Elznie William H. Elznie. "Bohemians in Richland County." Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota IV (1913), 62-80, esp. 63, 70-1.
- Hoffmann, M.M. Mathias Martin Hoffmann. The Church Founders of the Northwest. Milwaukee: Bruce, 1937.
- Lounsberry Clement A. Lounsberry. Early History of North Dakota. Washington, D.C.: Liberty Press, 1919.
- McDonald Rev. Joseph B. McDonald. "Catholicity in North Dakota." Acta et Dicta I (1907/9), pp. 210-18.
- McMurtrie Douglas C. McMurtrie. "Pioneer Printing in North Dakota." North Dakota Historical Quarterly VI (1931-2), 22-30.
- Norton Sr. Mary Aquinas Norton, O.S.F. "Catholic Missions and Missionaries among the Indians of Dakota." North Dakota Historical Quarterly V (1930-1), 150-165.
- Norton: Diss. ----- . Catholic Missionary Activities in the Northwest, 1818-1864. M. A. Dissertation (unpublished). Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America, 1930, esp. pp. 101-115.

In addition to this special bibliography we vainly searched other volumes of North Dakota historical magazines as well as in Douglas C. McMurtrie's Preliminary Checklist of North Dakota Imprints, 1874-1890, (Evanston, Ill.: 1943), in Albert H. Allen (Ed.), Dakota Imprints, 1858-1889 (New York: 1947); in the Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota V (1923), pp. 16-21; there is a list of local newspapers of the state but without places and dates and not easily used.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The first Catholic mission in the territory of North Dakota was established in 1818 at Fort Douglas, named St. Boniface, then at Pembina. Rev. George Anthony Belcourt was a great French missionary there from 1831-8 and again in 1848. North and South Dakota were in the Diocese of Dubuque, Iowa, created in 1837; after 1850 it was attached to St. Paul, Minn. In McMurtrie's article (pp. 221-2) he speaks of a rumor of an earlier press having existed in the Mission of St. Joe (or Joseph, now Walhalla) - see "news letter," Walhalla, N.D. A

Protestant mission publication, Dakota Tawaxitko kin, was issued from N 1850-Ag 1852, dated at St. Paul, Minn.

The two Dakotas were territories in 1861. Both belonged to a Vicariate with Bishop Martin Marty, O.S.B., as Vicar Apostolic (1879). In 1883 the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee had announced that it was also the official paper for the Vicariate of Dakota. The Dakotas were divided into North and South Dakota in 1889, when Fargo became a diocese for North Dakota with John Shanley as first bishop. Crawford, who has a list of 125 secular papers for North Dakota, believes (v.1,p.518) that the first German secular paper Der Pionier, or North Dakota Pionier, was established in 1883, which Ayer verified in listing it from 1893-5 for Jamestown (editor and publisher A. Steinbach; 8 pages, circulating 1250 copies). According to Lounsberry it merged with Der Nordstern (Catholic), St. Cloud, Minn., during 1895.

The Catholic mission, established in 1865 at Fort Totten, called St. Michael's, became active in 1874 and to a further degree when Rev. Jerome Hunt, O.S.B., from St. Meinrad's Abbey, was sent in 1882 to the place. Here he originated the first mission paper: Sina Sapa (infra). From Elznie's article we note that in the year 1871 Bohemian settlers, mostly Catholic, came into North Dakota but they did not form new papers in their language; they became members of existing Bohemian Catholic societies such as the Catholic Workman of St. Paul; they founded branches of the Western Bohemian Association, and they read the papers already in existence: Hlas (St. Louis), Katolik (Chicago), Hospodar (which we think is probably Hospodarske Listy of Chicago), and so on.

Baumgartner in Catholic Journalism ... cited for 1888 a Dakota Catholic weekly in Minot, N.D. According to a recent letter from Msgr. Hogan, this must be in error; there was no priest residing at Minot before 1898.

Since North Dakota had no Catholic paper of its own, The Dakota Catholic of Sioux Falls, S.D., was created by Bishop Marty in 1889 with the intention of serving Catholics in both Dakotas but it existed only until 1890.

A L P H A B E T I C A L T A B L E

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
1	F	None; "news letter".	St. Joe	irreg.	miss-p	lc	bet. 1851-9
-	E	Dakota Cath. SEE, for N. & S.D.	Sioux Falls, S.D.	w	n	la	1889-90
2	Sioux Indian	Sina Sapa Wocekiye Taeyapaha	Fort Totten: St. Michael's Mission	mo	miss-p	lc	1892-1920

Conclusion:

Number: North Dakota had perhaps two (of the first it is not sure) publications; a third was published for both Dakotas.

Language: One French, one English, one Sioux Indian.

Frequency and Type: Of the two mission-papers one was a monthly and the other came out irregularly. The third was a weekly newspaper.

Catholicity: Two "Catholic by purpose" (lc); the third (la) "official".

C H R O N O L O G I C A L T A B L E

	1860	1890	1900
Untitled("News letter"), betw. 1851-9	XXXX		
Dakota News (1889-90)		XX	
Sina Sapa Wocekiye Taeyapaha (1892			XXXXXXXXXXXXX 1920)

F O R T T O T T E N

Sina Sapa Wocekiye Taeyanpaha (The Herald of the Blackrobe's Church)
 This Indian Catholic monthly mission paper was established on F l, 1892 and continued until 1920 at the FortTotten Indian Reservation, called St. Michael's Mission, in existence since 1865. Its founder, publisher and editor was Rev. Jerome Hunt, O.S.B., assisted by Brother Giles Lauggl, O.S.B., who set up the type and printed it. The paper was written in a Sioux dialect of the Indian language. Middleton, as the sole source, says that a supplement in English also existed. We could not find one with the originals in DLC, whose copies were printed completely in Sioux. Brother Sexton, O.S.B., Fort Totten, in a letter about the paper's contents, wrote that it consisted mainly of instructive matter, of letters from Indians in various reservations of North andSouth Dakota about their meetings, and

of many original and copied hymns.

Father Jerome Hunt was, according to McDonald, "an heroic priest of great humility, ... called the apostle of the Sioux," who came from Germany to America to be ordained in St. Meinrad's Abbey in 1872; he was sent to North Dakota in 1877, first to Fort Yates, then, in 1882, to Fort Totten (where) he edits the Sina Sapa Wocekiye Taeyanpaha in an up-to-date printing establishment (1908); he also translated and prints there an illustrated Bible, prayerbooks, etc., in the Sioux language." Arthur Preuss in The Review (Chicago, Je 20, 1895) described the Sina Sapa ... as "a very interesting little Sioux Indian paper, (now) in its fourth year. Rev. Jerome Hunt, O.S.B., is the editor and missionary deserving high praise. Throughout (it is) in the Sioux language and contains an occasional supplement in the form of an extra sheet in English." This mission paper ceased to exist shortly before Father Hunt's death.

The SSWT appeared monthly with 4 pages, 11x16 inches, at \$1.00; it was illustrated. It circulated 500 copies in 1892 and 720 in 1908.

The SSWT is "Catholic by purpose" (1c), edited by a priest with Catholic teaching as its objective.

Sources: Middleton (1908), p.36; ULS; Cath.Encyc.:N.D.; Bureau of Catholic Ind. Missiions, and Indian Sentinel (1906), p.26, and v.4, p.34; letter from Bro. Sexton, Fort Totten; The Grail, Mr. 1893,p.509; McDonald, see Acta et Dicta I,p.215; Elzie, see Collections of Hist. Soc.,N.D., IV (1913) 62-80; Batten (1892); Rowell (1893).

The SSWT is, if the "news letter" above-mentioned in the Introduction did not exist, the first and the only Catholic periodical publication in North Dakota before 1900.

Locations: ULS: three places; one is DLC where I,nos.1,2,7 (F, Mr, Ag 1892) and III, Nos. 3,4 (Ap, My 1894) were checked; the Seven Dolors Mission, Fort Totten, N.D., has copies but in poor condition.

S T. J O E O R J O S E P H' S M I S S I O N W A L H A L L A

"News Letter"; real title unknown.

If it existed, this was a French Catholic mission paper, irregularly
(Concluded on p.58a)

(Concluded from p.58)

published in St. Joe's (or St. Joseph's) mission (the place called Walhalla today) between 1851 and 1859. We first read of this publication in McMurtrie, "Pioneer Printing in N.D.," who cited it only as a rumor which he did not trust until he found a record of an early press in the Dakotas, brought to St. Joe's by Rev. Alonzo Barnard, used there for printing religious texts for the missions and also a small "news letter", printed in a few issues; there is no subscription record nor advertisements; it was not a newspaper in the strict sense. This information McMurtrie found in Winship, History of the Red River Valley, I, p.441: "The first publication of the Red River Valley was a little missionary paper, issued ... at St. Joe, by Father Belcourt, a Catholic missionary. Father Belcourt had sent him (?) a small press on which he (? , probably Father Barnard) printed occasionally a little paper in the French language, descriptive of his work among the Indians. So far as known, no copies have been preserved."

This detailed note seems necessarily based on knowledge of an existing publication. We tried in vain to find a Father Barnard in the history of the missions; he probably was the printer. But Father Belcourt is well known as stationed for the second time, in 1848, at Pembina, and from 1850 ff. at St. Joe; he and Father Lacombe in Pembina, and he and Father Joseph Goiffon in St. Joseph (1858) were in charge of the Chippewa Indians. Father Belcourt left for Quebec in 1859. Father Goiffon "copied" the Indian grammar prepared by Father Belcourt. In McDonald's article is stated that Father Belcourt at St. Joseph's had a congregation of 1,500 souls and "had erected a comfortable loghouse in 1851, where he composed an Indian grammar, dictionary, etc.; in Norton's dissertation (pp.71,101,109) we read that it was done in the Chippewa dialect and asked for money to publish the "second" edition of the grammar; had the first been printed on his press? If the "news letter" existed it must have been after 1851 and before 1859. We know only that it was published "occasionally", was "little", written in French, with news about the Indian missions. It was "Catholic by purpose" (lc).

Sources: McMurtrie, p.22-30; Norton: Diss.; McDonald.

Location: Not in ULS. A vain search had been made by Winship & McMurtrie.

S O U T H D A K O T A

Special Bibliography

- Cath. Encyc.: "South Dakota"
- Dic.Am.Biogr.: "Marty"
- Duratscheck,I Sr. M. Claudia Duratscheck, O.S.B., The Beginnings of Catholicism in South Dakota. Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America, 1943. (Dissertation)
- Duratscheck,II Sr. M.Claudia Duratscheck, O.S.B., Crusading along Sioux trails. A history of the Catholic Indian missions of South Dakota. St. Meinrad, Ind.: Grail, 1947.

These works supplied general information; only from Sr. Claudia's works did we acquire specific materials on the Catholic papers. However, she did not see original copies and consequently her findings did not add an element of greater certainty to our own material. We are grateful for two letters from Rev. Albert Kleber, O.S.B., of St. Meinrad's Abbey who is working on a book about Bishop Marty, who knows the history of the period and has seen original copies of The Dakota Catholic which we also saw subsequently. We looked through many books and articles about South Dakota, chiefly treating the early history: in Mid-America XIII (1930), pp.141-7, "Documents: Father De Smet's Sioux Peace Mission of 1868..." including the period from 1839-83, there was no hint of an early mission paper. Hoffmann's Church Founders of the Northwest provided only general remarks. An article in Minnesota History, XV (1934), pp.200-2 listed only secular titles such as the first paper in Sioux Falls, J1 2 1859, the Democrat. A query on holdings of Catholic papers to W. G. Robinson, Secretary of the South Dakota State Historical Society at Pierre brought a negative response on any holdings. No report was received from the Sioux Falls Chancery office nor did St. Paul, to which the Dakotas had once belonged, have anything to offer.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Catholicism in the territory of Dakota began with the French fur traders around 1745; the first Catholic settler perhaps came in 1800, with more in 1817 when Fort Teton (later Pierre) was built; the first agricultural settlers began to come in 1837 to Sioux Falls. The dis-

covery of gold (1847) brought still more people. Priests, such as Father De Smet, S.J., came to visit the Catholic settlers and the Indians. The first permanent mission was started at Jefferson in 1867, with mostly French families for whom Father Pierre Boucher built the first church. From 14,000 the Catholic popular had grown to 80,000 by 1884. German and Irish Catholics were strong.

At first North and South Dakota belonged to the diocese of Dubuque, Iowa, established in 1837 and then from 1850 to St. Paul. The Vicariate, originally created for both Dakotas, was divided into South and North, as with the States, in 1889. Sioux Falls became a diocese and Martin Marty, O.S.B., who had already been Vicar Apostolic of Dakota (1879), became the first bishop, an ideal frontier bishop, traversing his region as "Angel of the West". He was followed by Thomas O'Gorman in 1896. In 1906 South Dakota reported 61,014 Catholics.

A L P H A B E T I C A L T A B L E

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
1	E	Dakota Catholic American	Aberdeen	w	n	lc	Fall, 1887- Ap 1888
2	E	Dakota Catholic	Sioux Falls	w	n	la	Mr 9 1889- 1890

Conclusion:

Number: Two

Language: Two in English

Frequency and Type: Two weekly newspapers

Catholicity: Both "Catholic by purpose", one "official" (1a)

C H R O N O L O G I C A L T A B L E

	1885	1890
Dakota Catholic American, 1887-1888	XX	
Dakota Catholic, 1889-1890		XX

A B E R D E E N

Dakota Catholic American

This Catholic weekly newspaper was established in the fall of 1887 and was obliged to stop in Ap 1888. Its founder and editor was Rev. Robert W. Haire; its publisher was the Dakota Catholic Publishing Co.; the manager was P. O. Orth. Father Haire was known as an ag-

gressive prohibitionist, opposed to his bishop's opinion. "He was suspended for many years since November 1889." He was mixed up in politics; Eugene Debs hailed him as the first socialist in Dakota. In the following year Bishop Marty began a new paper: The Dakota Catholic.

The Dakota Catholic American came out every Friday, had 4 pages, 22x30 inches; its price was \$2.00.

Since the paper began as one "Catholic by purpose" (lc) we have to classify it as such, adding that it ended as a paper not "Catholic", according to Father Kleber.

Sources: Ayer and Rowell (1888); Duratscheck, II, p.238; letter from Rev. Albert Kleber, O.S.B., St. Meinrad's Abbey.

The Dakota Catholic American was the first Catholic periodical publication in South Dakota.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. InNU: v.1,no.1., probably the only one extant (Duratscheck).

S I O U X F A L L S

The Dakota Catholic [I], (Mr 9 1889-1890)
followed after 1910 by Oracle,
which was transformed into The Dakota Catholic [II] (1919-23),
continued by Western Messenger (1923- ?)

The Dakota Catholic [I], a Catholic weekly newspaper of magazine type started on Mr 9 1889 and ceased publication with volume 2 in 1890. Am. Benedictine Libraries: Union List, gives Mr 1 1889 as date of origin. The same date would be taken as that of the origin of The Dakota Catholic [II], published again after an interruption of 29 years. Catholic Book Notes (Ap 1889) welcomed the new paper as being well edited and printed. Baumgartner, p.90, listed Minot, N.D. as place of publication; a letter from Msgr. John W. Hogan of Minot informs us that there was not even a priest resident there in 1889.

In Minnesota we saw an issue of Mr 1890. The paper was founded by its bishop, Martin Marty, O.S.B., a year after he had stopped the first Catholic paper in South Dakota, the Dakota Catholic American of

Aberdeen (q.v.). He had announced his new paper in a circular of Dec. 24, 1888: "The Dakota Catholic is my own personal official enterprise." The first issue appeared with the subtitle: "A weekly record of the Catholic and general news in the two Dakotas and throughout the world." The wording "two" Dakotas is significant since South and North Dakota had just been separated in 1889 both as states and as dioceses (Sioux Falls and Fargo). North Dakota had no Catholic paper of its own. In his introduction the bishop said, "we urgently request your active support." In that first issue is given the name of the first editor and manager: Rev. T.F. Hopkin. He soon was followed by Rev. J. J. O'Riordan who was supported in his work by Rev. L. A. Ricklin. From a letter which the bishop wrote on May 23 1890 we know that Father O'Riordan, as secretary to the bishop ("a scholar and a gentleman") was in bad health and had to be sent to the south. That seems also to have been the end of the paper. The Dakota Catholic [I] had expressed the bishop's intent to oppose state prohibition (Bland; Duratscheck).

From 1890 onward South and North Dakota had no Catholic paper. At Sioux Falls, "several" years before 1919 there began a Cathedral parish paper, Oracle; "it was our dream for several years ... to transform it into a ... weekly diocesan paper" (History of The Dakota Catholic [II], vol.V, no.1 (Ja 18, 1923). (The quotations are copied from this issue in the possession of Rev. Albert Kleber, O.S.B. Other issues quoted are at St. John's Library, Collegeville.). This change from a monthly to a weekly had occurred with The Dakota Catholic [II]; somewhere between Ja and Oc 1923 it took a new name, Western Messenger; we do not know how long it existed. (Cf. Locations, infra)

As to appearance of The Dakota Catholic [I] we found that the weekly (Saturday) newspaper looked more like a magazine with 20-28 pages in a format 9½x12 inches; its price was \$2.00. In 1890 it circulated 500, in 1891/2, 600 copies.

The Dakota Catholic [I] was "Catholic by purpose" and is classified as (1a) as an official diocesan paper.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, p.90; letter from St. John's University, Collegeville; letters from Rev. Albert Kleber, O.S.B., St. Meinrad's Abbey; Rowell (1890); Alden (1891/2); Dauchy (1890); Bland,

p.155; Duratscheck II, p.237; Am.Ben.Lib.:Union List; Hoffmann (1891); letter from S.D.State Hist.Soc.,Pierre: no holdings; Dict. Am. Biogr.: Marty, XII,352.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. MnCS: v.1,2 (Mr 9 1898-Mr 1890).It also has Oct. 4, 1923 of Western Messenger.

FOOTNOTES

N. B. Only two footnotes, referring to the pages indicated below, are given. It was subsequently decided to incorporate footnote-type of material into the text.

1. (p.4). Rev. F. X. Pierz. Die Indianer in Nordamerika, mit einem Anhang: Eine kurze Beschreibung des Minnesota-Territoriums. (These articles were subsequently translated and published in Social Justice Review, vols. 40-41 (1947-8).).German edition:St. Louis: F.Saler,1855.

2. (p.12). The title of the order of the nuns had changed from 1881-90 to: Franciscan Nuns of the Immaculate Conception, and in 1909 to: Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

I N D E X

NOTE: This is an index of titles, including variants and translations of foreign titles, of personal and of institutional names. Full caps are used instead of underlining to indicate titles. The preliminary historical notes, e.g., pp.1-11, are not indexed nor are the bibliographical references.

- AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK, Minn:50
 AMERIKANSKI IN EDINOST, Minn:50
 Ancient Order of Hibernians, Minn:40; pub. NORTHWEST STANDARD, Minn:25
 ANNALS OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS, Minn:12
 ANTI-MONOPOLIST, and John Dillon O'Brien, Minn:42
- Bachand-Vertefeuille, Louis J., owner, LE CANADIEN, Minn:34-5; 37
 Banning, W. L., mgr., NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:42
 Barnard, Rev. Alonzo, and "News Letter", ND:58a
 Beaudet, Théo.F.X., owner, LE CANADIEN, Minn:35; pub. L'OEIL, Minn:26-7;
 owner, LA VOIX DU LAC, Minn:18
 Beaulieu, Gus H., pub. THE PROGRESS, Minn:52
 Beaulieu, Théo. H., man-ed. THE PROGRESS, Minn:52
 Belcourt, Father, ed., "News Letter", ND:58a
 Bergeron, and LE CANADIEN, Minn:35
 Bohnen, Nic., ed., DER NORDSTERN, Minn:32
 Brick, Leo P., founder, DER NORDSTERN, Minn:31-2
 Bruener, Theodore, ed., DER NORDSTERN, Minn:32
 Buh, Joseph, ed., AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK, Minn:51
 Bureau, Jacques, ed., COURRIER DU DULUTH, Minn:15
 Bures, Nicholas, pres., Wanderer Printing Co., Minn:47
 Burns, James H., ed.-pub. NATIONAL HIBERNIAN, Minn:40-1
 Byrne, Samuel, ed., NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:42
 Byżewski, Rev., organizer of WIARUS, Minn:53
- Cadieux, J.-N., pub.-ed. CITOYEN AMERICAINE, Minn:22
 CANADIEN, LE, Minn:34
 Carel, F.C., pub. LE FRANCO-CANADIEN, Minn:38
 Carrève, John F., ed., NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:42
 Carrier, Achille F., ed., L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:22-3
 Carroll, F.C., pub., LE FRANCO-CANADIEN, Minn:38
 CATHOLIC CITIZEN, THE, contents used also for NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:43
 Catholic Printing Co., pub. of OBZOR, Minn:44
 CATHOLIC WORKMAN (Katolicky Delnik) Minn:28
 CELTIC WORLD, THE, Minn:21
 CITOYEN AMERICAINE, LE, Minn:22
 Constantien, A.A., ed. L'ETOILE DU NORD, Minn:37
 Conway, Rev. John, ed., NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:42
 COURRIER-CANADIEN, LE, Minn:34
 COURRIER DE DULUTH, Minn:15
 COURRIER DE L'OUEST, LE, Minn:34-5; ed. by Paradis, Minn:36
 COURRIER DES ETATS UNIS, LE, and Paradis, Minn:36
 COURRIER FRANCO-AMERICAINE, LE, formed by merger, Minn:35
- DAKOTA CATHOLIC, SD:61-2
 DAKOTA CATHOLIC AMERICAN, SD:60
 Davignon, A., mgr., L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:22
 Demeules, Augustin-H., pub., L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:23

Demeules, Zephirin, founder, L'ETOILE DU NORD, Minn:36-7; pub. L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:22
 Derdowski, Hieronim, pub.-ed. KOSCIUSZKO, Minn:53; pub.-ed. WIARUS, Minn:53
 Desmond, Humphrey J., purchased NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:43; rumor on purchase of WESTERN TIMES, Minn:49
 Deutsche Katholische Druck Gesellschaft, pub. DER WANDERER, Minn:47
 Devereux, John Crosby, ed.-mgr. NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:41-3
 DIOCESE OF ST~ CLOUD: OFFICIAL RECORD Minn:29
 Dion, L.N., mgr. LE CANADIEN, Minn:35
 Domagalsi, K.D., writer for WIARUS, Minn:54
 Dowling, E.J., mgr. NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:42
 Dufresne, E.R., mgr., LE CANADIEN, Minn:35; ed. L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:22
 Dvorak, V. Rev. Charles J., ed. KATOLICKY DELNIK, Minn:28

Early, Charles E., mgr. CELTIC WORLD, Minn:21
 ECHO, Minn:19
 ECHO DE L'OUEST, L', Minn:22; and LE CANADIEN, Minn:34
 ECHO OF THE WEST, Minn:22; 34
 Edelbrock, Abbot Alexius, O.S.B., opposed DER KREUZBOTE, Minn:31
 EDINOST, merged with AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK, Minn:51
 Ehrhardt, Eugene L., ed. DER WANDERER, Minn:46
 Erren, Othmar, O.S.B., Minn:30
 ETOILE DU NORD, L', Minn:36-7
 EXCELSIOR, DER, Minn:37-8; edition of DER WANDERER, Minn:46-7
 EYE, THE (L'OEIL), Minn:26

Fassbind, Francis, ed., DER WANDERER, Minn:47
 Fortin, Georges E., ed. L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:23
 FRANCO-CANADIEN, LE, Minn:38; ed. by Paradis, Minn:36

Gans and Fahnlender, pub. DIOCESE OF ST~ CLOUD, Minn:29
 Gelley, P.N., pub. LE CANADIEN, Minn:35
 German Catholic Aid Society, pub. VEREINSBOTE, Minn:46
 Gosselin, Jean, ed., L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:22
 Grace, Bp. and NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:41-3
 Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union, Minn:50
 Gratt, George, Mgr., VEREINSBOTE, Minn:46

Haire, Rev. Robert W., pub.-ed. DAKOTA CATHOLIC AMERICAN, SD:60
 Hammerel, J.P., part owner, NORDSTERN, Minn:33
 Hayes, Mother Mary Ignatius of Jesus, Minn:12
 Heilpern, Jewish journalist associated with WIARUS, Minn:54
 Hengstebeck, H.J., ed., DER NORDSTERN, Minn:32
 Hopkin, Rev. T.F., ed., DAKOTA CATHOLIC, Minn:62
 Hora, Frank J., ed.-pub. POKROK, Minn:45
 HORIZON (OBZOR) Minn:44
 Hovorka, Thomas, ed., KATOLICKY DELNIK, Minn:28
 Hunt, Jerome, O.S.B., pub.-ed.-SINA SAPA ... ND:57-8

INDEX, Minn:20
 Ireland, John, and NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:41-3
 Irish Emigration Society (of Minn.) Minn:42
 IRISH STANDARD, THE, Minn:24
 IRISH TIMES, THE, Minn:38-9; 49

Junemann, J.Q., mgr. VEREINSBOTE, Minn:46

Kaiser, P.E., founder, DER NORDSTERN, Minn:31-3

KATOLICKY DELNIK, Minn:28

KATOLIK, variant title of WIARUS, Minn:53

Kerker, J.T., bus. mgr., DER WANDERER, Minn:47

Klapproth, Hugo, e., DER WANDERER, Minn:47

Klepce, Joseph, ed., AMERIKANSKI SLOVENEK, Minn:51

KOSCIUSZKO, Minn:53

Kranjsko Slovenska Katoliska Jednoia, Minn:50

KREUZBOTE, DER, Minn:30

Krol, Rev., associated with WIARUS, Minn:54

LAKE SUPERIOR CATHOLIC, Minn:16

Lambert, Georges E (or C), ed., LE CANADIEN, Minn:35

Landry, Jean-F., pub. COURRIER DU DULUTH, Minn:15; pub.-ed.-LA VOIX DU LAC,
Minn:17-18

Laramée, associate of Demeules, L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:22

Lauggl, Bro. Giles, O.S.B., and SINA SAPA, ND:57

Laux, Jacob, pub. NORTHWESTERN WITNESS, Minn:16

Lavallée, mgr., LE CANADIEN, Minn:35

Ledoux, N., mgr., LE CANADIEN, Minn:35

Lemay, Georges, ed., L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:25

Lenoir, Marie E., pub. L'ECHO DE L'OUEST^ Minn:23

Leroux, F.R., ed. L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minn:23

Levasseur, T., pub. LE CANADIEN, Minn:35

Loskiel, Max D., bus. mgr., DER WANDERER, Minn:47

McCann, Wood & Co., pub. CELTIC WORLD, Minn:21

M'Carthy, C.M., ed., WESTERN TIMES, Minn:50

M'Carthy Bros., pub. WESTERN TIMES, Minn:50

McDonnell, Rev., M., pub.-ed. ECHO, Minn:19

McNulty, Ambrose, and NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, Minn:42

Mahoney, Rev. Martin, ed., INDEX, Minn:20

Markoe, Lorenzo J., pub.-ed., MONTHLY BULLETIN OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
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